

ARMY



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WHOLE NUMBER 911

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.

{ SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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THE "PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE

IN THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

[From the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.]

"When the Turkish authorities provided their infantry with a weapon which has a range of over 3,000 paces, and which can be reloaded and fired fifteen times a minute, they recognized that it would be to make too great a demand upon human nature, or at all events upon Turkish nature, to ask that men armed with so perfect a weapon should always wait patiently until the object at which they were to fire should become distinctly visible, or until an assailant, advancing to drive them out of a position, should have arrived at comparatively close quarters, before they themselves opened fire. Accepting, therefore, the impossibility of persuading their men to always carefully husband their cartridges, not to fire until the enemy had arrived within what used to be called 'effective musketry range,' they decided that it would be better to let their men endeavor to utilize, to the most extreme limits, all the power of the rapid-firing weapons with which they were provided; to open fire immediately the enemy came within the very longest range of their rifles, and to fire as rapidly as possible; while, at the same time, since it was inevitable that such a line of action would involve the consumption of an enormous number of cartridges, every effort was made not only to amass an immense supply of ammunition, but also to insure that the men engaged should never run short of cartridges. Accordingly, immediately the enemy came within the very longest range of their rifles the Turks, as a rule, opened fire, and endeavored to keep up a continuous and incessant rain of bullets over all the ground occupied by the enemy; or upon which his troops, if concealed from view, were presumably drawn up; or over which they would have to advance to the attack, entirely regardless of the expenditure of ammunition involved thereby. And there can be no doubt—we have testimony upon the point from a host of witnesses, we have the testimony of the Russians themselves—that immense loss was frequently inflicted upon the Russian assaulting columns by these means; that, on more than one occasion, the advance of the Russian lines was not only retarded but absolutely stayed; that the attack faded away; that the onslaught was, for the time at all events, definitely arrested by this unaimed high-angle fire, before the Russians, armed with a weapon of inferior power, could arrive near enough to the defenders to reply to the fire which was devastating their ranks. General Todleben, in a letter to General Brialmont, states that the number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders' position was such that divisions which at the outset numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; that, in other words, they lost half their effectives. Capt. Kouroupatkine, speaking of the attack upon Loftcha, states that at 2,000 yards from the Turkish position Russian soldiers were struck down by the defenders' bullets, and that at 1,500 yards men were falling rapidly on all sides; and General Zeddeler, who was present with the Russian Guard when it received its 'baptism of fire' at Gorn Dubniak, states that at 3,000 paces from the defenders' position the Russians began to suffer loss, that at 2,000 paces men were falling rapidly, and as the attack progressed the reserves suffered nearly as much as the firing line. If it were necessary, I could quote in detail a number of instances which confirm the truth of these statements; but the fact that the Russians suffered severe loss from the long-range firing of the enemy is so generally admitted, is so universally conceded, that it is needless, I think, to multiply proofs."

Previous to the Russo-Turkish war, the Turkish Government adopted the "PEABODY-MARTINI" Rifle as its regulation arm; 600,000 of these guns were purchased and with them the war was fought out.

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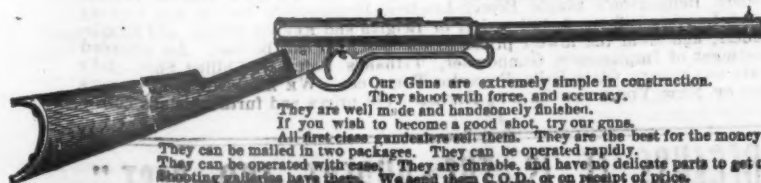
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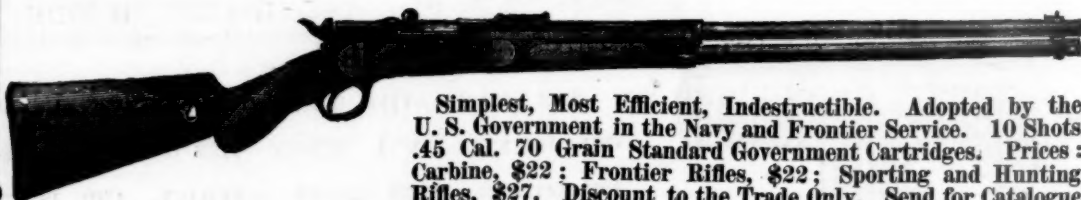


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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DEMORALIZING THE ARMY.

WHAT CONGRESSMEN THINK ABOUT IT.

A VERY interesting debate arose in the House of Representatives on Friday of last week, upon the bill to give the President authority at his discretion to place Mark Walker, late 1st lieutenant 19th Infantry, upon the retired list with the grade and rank he held May 13, 1878. Mr. Dibrell charged that the long report in favor of the bill was written by a Washington claim agent. Though this was denied it brought out the fact that it is customary for these claim agents to bring in these long reports, for, said Mr. Dibrell, "I have had them submitted to me; but I have never adopted one of them, and never expect to do so."

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, and Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, improved the occasion to indulge in sarcasm as to the prevalence of drinking habits among our officers. Mr. Browne said:

The report of the Committee on Military Affairs shows his physical condition at that time; it was one of great suffering. I do not say that we should mitigate the offence of using intoxicating liquors; but I do say that if every officer of the Army of the United States should be dismissed by Court-martial for an offence of this character we would not have enough commissions in the Army perhaps to take charge of a platoon.

Mr. McMillin.—Do I understand the gentleman to charge that all the officers of the Army get drunk?

Mr. Browne.—No sir; I do not charge anything of the kind. I say that if men who may be found simply in the condition which the facts show Mark Walker to have been in on this occasion shall be dismissed the Service, it would diminish very materially the number of officers in the Army. The specification to which Lieut. Walker plead guilty charged him with being found drunk on duty in command of his company at undress parade at retreat at Fort Lyon, Colo., Dec. 24, 1877. In reference to this Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania said: "I give Lieut. Walker all credit for pleading guilty. The court had been convened and had adjourned; it had not done any business for thirty-four or thirty-five days, but had been adjourned from day to day through the kindness of members of the court, to suit the convenience of Lieut. Walker. Finding that his health was failing, that he was not getting better, Lieut. Walker, a sick man, scarcely able to walk to the room where the court was convened, came before it and pleaded guilty like a man. He did not even set up the excuse that the trouble was 'malaria.' [Laughter.] He had not the opportunity to state to the court that the judge-advocate of the court and the principal witnesses ready to come before it were his juniors as lieutenants."

Mr. Browne, continuing his homily on the subject of Army officers, said: "I regret that officers of the Army and men out of the Army are in the habit of using intoxicating liquors. I would, if it were possible, that every officer of the Republic was qualified by reason of his daily walk and conversation to be the superintendent of a Sabbath school or the president of the Young Men's Christian Association. But that is not so, and I do not think that it is indispensable to efficiency in military life that it should be so. We select men for this business of throat-cutting and brain-bespattering, this general business of death-dealing, because of their courage, because of their ability to command, because they are fitted for that particular service. They are selected, I say, for these reasons. But I apprehend it ought not to be regarded as an insuperable objection to a man going out of active service and upon the retired list of the Army, that in a single instance and upon one occasion he has been intoxicated."

"If," said Mr. Wright, "we go upon the principle of discharging a man from the military service because on a solitary occasion he has happened to be intoxicated, the effect might be that we would have no Army at all." Which witticism was received, as the report shows, with laughter by the members. "Now, so far as the finding of this Court-martial is concerned," continued the witty Wright, "I maintain that this Congress is a bigger court than any Court-martial that was ever appointed in the Army for the purpose of investigating a charge against an individual. It may be true that in general the principle *stare decisis* should apply to the judgment of Courts-martial; but in extreme cases, where there ought to be a remedy, and where the ordinary course of law does not furnish a remedy, then I think there is occasion for Congress to interfere and exercise its power."

Other members took a more sensible view. "If," said Mr. Mills, of Texas, "we should establish the rule that Congress has the right to hear these appeals; that when a man has been tried according to the old English idea, confronted with the witnesses against him, provided with compulsory process to compel the attendance of his own witnesses, tried by his peers, his brother officers; when the whole case has been heard and judgment passed upon him; when he has appealed to the highest court to which he can go, to the President of the United States, the commander-in-chief of the Army, and the President has affirmed the judgment of the court below—if you establish the rule that you will nullify the whole judicial processes of the Army by which discipline can be enforced and efficiency among its officers maintained, you will destroy the whole efficiency and

morale of the Army by making Congress one grand court of appeal to which every officer can come and call upon his friends in Congress to go behind and override and trample down the decisions of courts ordained by the Constitution for the purpose of preserving the discipline of the Army, and making it efficient for the purpose for which it was established."

But the speech which will most interest our readers was that of Mr. Maginnis, the territorial delegate from Montana, who said: This officer was most unhappy, at least in the time of his Court-martial. Others have been similarly tried, many others similarly sentenced, but few others have failed to escape the execution of such severe sentence. His case came before our gracious President in one of those fits of reform which have passed like a spasm over the term of this administration—rarely lasting long, but severe while they lasted. When the President came to this capital with all the odor of Ohio sanctity about him, and all the virtuous ardor of the Sunday school and temperance society around him, there was a change presaged in the atmosphere of official life. The people believed that the new occupant of the White House would atone for the somewhat questionable method by which he reached the presidential chair, by such wise and patriotic reforms as would purify the political life of the people and improve both the civil and military service.

But there was one branch of the public service where no reforms were needed; where all that was desired was to maintain its ancient discipline and custom, in appointment, promotion, and discharge. The Army was beyond the reach of machine politics. But we were led to believe that even the *morale* of the Army was to be improved by these same beneficent influences. Temperance order No. 1 was also issued from the White House. The Army was warned that thereafter any officer who should be found guilty of being drunk on duty, or drunk under any circumstances, should be peremptorily dismissed. It was the misfortune of the officer whose case is being considered that the proceedings of the court which tried him reached the President immediately after this order was issued, and while he was filled with this virtuous and indignant ire against drunkenness. Hence this officer, with so much to excuse, was peremptorily dismissed. But, Mr. Chairman, as in the case of the civil-service spasm, this zeal for military reform soon passed away. The severe precedent has been rarely followed. This was about the only victim. One of the New York papers published the other day two or three columns of Court-martial cases, where the sentence was mitigated or set aside. The officers have been similarly tried under similar charges, by similar Courts-martial, and with much more aggravating circumstances; but as the proceedings did not reach Mr. Hayes while he was in the fever of reform the offenders saved their commissions, as in many instances was right. But surely all these mitigations and interferences and pardons were infinitely more powerful in breaking down the discipline of the Army than the passage of this bill would be.

But, Mr. Chairman, the discipline and *morale* of the Army have received worse blows than this. The rules of appointment and promotion have been settled for a long time in the military service of the United States. Advancement has been based on merit and length of service. Officers have not been compelled to turn themselves into place-hunters and to seek promotion by personal intrigue and political influence. The old soldierly way of relying upon the recommendations of their superiors, on their service, and on their merit was well adapted to secure zeal, intelligence, and devotion to duty. Surely if the evils of the civil service could not be reformed, the better methods of our military service might be maintained. But under the rules that have been adopted to fill vacancies in the Army all its old customs have been disregarded, the service filled with heart-burnings and complaints of favoritism, and our modest soldiers turned into a horde of applicants, seeking by personal and political means and unsoldier-like methods the advancement which is not assured to them in any other way.

Just look, Mr. Chairman, at the recent staff appointments. Overloaded and cumbersome as the staff is, with many officers retained more as a reward for past than a need for future services, one would think that all vacancies should be filled from two classes of men. Deserving officers on the frontier serving against the Indians, making such mid-winter marches as were recently made against the Sioux, through deep snows and cold 40 deg. below zero, or equally hard marches under the burning suns of summer, might well look forward to promotion to those pleasant and profitable staff appointments as a reward for their services in behalf of the flag. It had grown to be the policy of the Government to make such appointments; and when the Administration did go outside of the Army it was to reward some gallant and meritorious volunteer soldier who had served through the war without even the reward of a regular commission when it closed. Of such are hundreds of young men who learned the profession of arms only to lay it down; who have high business capacities and who are in every way worthy and deserving of these staff appointments when their tastes lead them to seek for them.

But recently, Mr. Chairman, we have seen civilians, the sons of politicians, the sons of personal friends, without any claim upon the Government, having never done anything in the service or for the Government, advanced over the heads of these meritorious officers, advanced over the heads of men who had made splendid records in the war, and appointed to these life positions

which captains and lieutenants of twenty years' standing covet with longing hearts.

You have recently seen orders retiring certain officers of the Army. Were those retirements made from the oldest and most enfeebled officers, as the very law and principle of retirement contemplates? Were they made with due regard for all the rights of gallant men whose records are the glory of their country? Or were they made with a view to finding places for the rewards of favorites? It would seem, as a high officer of the Army said to me, as if the President would promise places to his friends, and then look over the Army Register to see who he could retire in order to make the desired vacancy—as purely personal in making a place as he was in filling it.

The bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

A PLEA FOR A STRONG NAVY.

In the *Penn Monthly* for January, Samuel W. McCall makes a "Plea for a Strong Navy," saying: "Suppose some foreign power should attempt an invasion with a well-trained army of two hundred thousand men under the convoy of a powerful fleet. If we had an effective navy, such an expedition could never cross the ocean. But with our present fleet, our only defence would be the liability to a disastrous storm, and if no such accident should intervene, the expedition could without doubt choose its own landing place. And what would probably be the result? It is by no means sufficient to tell us that we are brave. Experience demonstrates that a regular army, manoeuvring upon open plains, such as the richest portions of our coast afford, should be encountered with discipline as well as valor. Nothing could be hoped for from our weak and scattered Army, but we should be compelled to rely upon volunteers. And volunteers, however brave, could not at first do otherwise than to permit such an army to slaughter them. In a short time we would be disciplined, and, by incredible exertions, our unwieldy masses would be formed into armies. But in that short time our rich and unprotected cities, the wealthy tract of country along our eastern seaboard, would be overrun and pillaged, and, having destroyed or stolen the fruits of our unexemplary growth, the invaders could retreat to their ships, as the English did from Portugal, and return unharmed." No Spanish commander, says Mr. McCall, "would dare lengthen the marine league into ten miles for the sake of offering such an indignity to the British flag as has recently been shown to our merchantmen, sailing almost in our own seas. Nations may presume on our naval weakness." He adds: "An appropriation of ten millions of dollars annually for three successive years for the purpose of building ships, would increase our Navy to the proper strength. With that sum we could secure six fine modern iron-clads, a many rams of the greatest power, a suitable number of gun and torpedo boats, and a splendid fleet of fifteen unarmored cruisers of the greatest speed, carrying heavy rifled guns of the longest range. The guns carried by these cruisers would be sufficient to crush any armor they would be likely to encounter; and if they should meet a too formidable adversary, their speed would enable them to escape. They could make themselves terribly destructive to an enemy's commerce which is, of course, the chief object that we could effect in a naval war. While such a navy, united with our present fleet re-modelled and with improved armaments, would not be numerically as strong as two or three European navies, it would be ample for any emergency likely to arise; and, if suitable guns were mounted in our forts, it would render us safe against invasion."

NORTHWESTERN MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

The Bismarck *Sun* of Jan. 28th, says:

The construction of the Northwestern Division of the U. S. Military Telegraph Lines was commenced by Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, in the summer of 1878, from Bismarck, and extended through Fort Stevenson and Buford, in Dakota, and through Fort Keogh to Fort Custer, in Montana. From Keogh a line was constructed to Deadwood, D. T.; total length of line being 646 miles. Lieut. Greely was relieved March 12, '78, by Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2d Artillery, A. S. O., who took up the work at this point, extending the line from Fort Custer to Forts Ellis and Bozeman, and from Deadwood to Fort Meade, a construction of 208 miles, completed January 30, 1879.

The additions made to the Northwestern system of telegraph in the season of 1879 was 798 miles of line, connecting Bozeman with Fort Assiniboine, the northern terminus, through Radersburg, Helena, Forts Shaw and Benton. From Helena a branch line was extended through Deer Lodge and New Chicago to Fort Missoula. The connection made in Dakota were no less important; the telegraph terminus at Fort Meade was extended east to Rapid City, Forts Bennett and Sully, thence north through Fort Yates and A. Lincoln to Bismarck, making a complete metallic circuit of nearly 900 miles. A message being sent at Bismarck on this circuit, after travelling 900 miles of line, may be received in the same office without any perceptible difference in time. During the past summer of 1880 the line was extended from Fort Missoula west across the Coeur d'Alene Mountains to connect with the system of U. S. Military Telegraph lines in Idaho and Washington Territories, built about the same time under supervision of Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery, A. S. O.

Saban's Pass, Coeur d'Alene Mountains, marks the western terminus of the Northwestern Division and the eastern terminus of the Washington and Idaho Division.

The total mileage of lines in the two divisions is 2,013, of which 1,753 miles belong to the Northwestern Division, under superintendency of Lieut. G. S. Grimes, A. S. O., and 261 miles belong to the Washington and Idaho division, under superintendency of Lieut. C. A. Booth, 1st U. S. Infantry, A. S. O. In the construction of these lines cedar poles were used from Fort Assiniboine to Helena, for about two-thirds of the distance from Helena to Fort Missoula, and all the way from Bismarck via Forts Lincoln, Yates, Sully, and Bennett, to Fort Meade. Poles obtained in Minnesota and carried by boat to Benton, M. T., were distributed by wagons from there along the route of line to Fort Assiniboine and to Helena and Fort Missoula and similarly at different points along the river to build the line connecting Bismarck with the lower river posts. The lines were built by details of troops under commissioned officers drawn from the various posts contiguous to the route of the line, and the construction was consequently of comparatively little expense.

The system of U. S. Military Telegraph lines in the Northwest has five points of connection with the great lines of the country, viz.: Bismarck, Fort Sully and Deadwood in Dakota; Helena, M. T., and Dayton, Washington Territory. Although cabling the Missouri was somewhat novel and regarded with disfavor and even impracticable owing to the unstable character of the channel and the scouring due to the rapid current, a cable of 1,500 feet long was put down under supervision of Lieut. Grimes in May, 1879, at Fort Buford, and communication has remained uninterrupted ever since. This satisfactory result led to the consideration of the feasibility of cabling the lower Missouri at Forts Yates and Sully, the river at these points being thought too wide to attempt an air crossing. On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1880 cables were laid at these points by Lieut. Grimes, but did not endure for more than a month. The current of the river at these places is so swift that it would nearly float the cable and the weight of the driftwood collecting upon them finally broke the cables at Forts Bennett and Sully. The cable at the latter point was 3,000 feet, at Fort Yates 2,500 feet in length. An overhead crossing was erected at Fort Yates in November and December, 1880, which promises to afford permanent connection. The masts were obtained in Minnesota and are of sufficient height to raise a span of wire 2,500 feet long beyond any danger of interference from passing steamers. There are at present established upon the lines in this division 43 offices, as follows:

Bismarck, D. T.,	Coal Banks, M. T.,
Fort Stevenson,	Fort Assiniboine,
Grinnell's,	Deer Lodge,
Fort Buford,	New Chicago,
Glendive, M. T.,	Fort Missoula,
Ferry Point,	Moore Creek,
Miles City,	Superior City,
Fort Keogh,	Missoula Ferry,
Rose Bud,	Crow's Nest,
Froze-to-Death,	Fort Lincoln, D. T.,
Terry's Landing,	Fort Yates,
Fort Custer,	Lebeau,
Coulson,	Fort Sully,
Stillwater,	Fort Bennett,
Shield's Point,	Plum Creek,
Fort Ellis,	Smithville,
Bozeman,	Rapid City,
Riversburg,	Fort Meade,
Helena,	Deadwood,
Rock Creek,	Little Missouri,
Fort Shaw,	Powder River,
Fort Benton,	

A working force of sixty-two men is employed to work these stations, each operator having meteorological observations to take daily, for which branches he is prepared at the school of instruction at Fort Whipple, Va., prior to being ordered into active service in the Signal Corps. The military telegraph lines were principally constructed for public or government purposes for which they receive no tolls, but they also do a commercial business, the receipts from the latter making them in a great measure self sustaining.

In charge of the Northwestern division is Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, on detached service as acting signal officer. Prior to Lieut. Grimes being ordered in charge of this division he held a similar position with reference to the Texas division and has had large experience. Under his supervision in this field by far the largest part of the Northwestern division has been built. His knowledge of construction extends through all of the many details of the service, and as an executive officer of so extensive a work he has no superior in the Service. Unassuming and accommodating, strict in the pursuance of his duties, he enjoys the esteem and respect of the entire body of men under his command. Aside from the Northwestern division which is but one artery of the system of military telegraph lines, are the divisions that cover similar territory in Washington and Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, California and Texas, and aggregate in extent 6,000 miles of line, over 5,000 of which cover the frontier and connect all important military posts and towns in those sections. The entire line is under control of the Chief Signal Officer at Washington and operated by signal service men, supplemented by details of repairmen from the various military posts. To the late Gen. Albert J. Myer must redound the credit of this most important feature of the country's development, aided by a corps of most reliable and experienced officers especially selected from the line of the Army on account of their peculiar fitness for this branch of the Service. The entire area of line was constructed within the past five years. Gen. Myer died during the past summer, having erected a monument to his memory and usefulness that will live a history yet unwritten.

THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief.

Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,

Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. C. Drum, Adj.-General.

Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General D. E. Sackett, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General ———, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs. St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adj.-Gen.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. J. W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry, Hdq. Fort Custer, M. T. 2d Lt. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Loun, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Hdqrs. Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Col. 5th Artillery: Hdqrs. Newport Bks., Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding: Hdqrs. New Orleans, La. Maj. J. M. Vincent, Adj.-Gen.
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Col. 4th Cav., commanding: Hdqrs. Little Rock, Ark.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angur: Hdqrs. San Antonio, Texas. Major James P. Martin, Adj.-Gen.
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry, commanding. Hdqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. John B. Rodman, Adj. 20th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Nueces.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry: Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Keckum, 22d Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry: Hdqrs. Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav., A. A. G.
Dist. of the North Texas.—Hdqrs. Fort McKavett, Texas. Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, commanding.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles: Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks., Prescott, Arizona. Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.
Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 11th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf. Lt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 20th Inf.
Surz. Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 80th Inf.
Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. De Witt C. Poole, 22d Inf. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.
Capt. John J. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. E. Ebschitz, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.
1st Lt. N. B. Bomford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.
1st Lt. A. S. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, U. S. A.

RENDERINGS.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and
Sycamore sts. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. Butt, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 18th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West
Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham st. Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.
New York City, 100 West st. Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 3319 Market st. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 290 Penn. ave. Capt. William E. Dove, 12th Inf.
Richmond, Va., 1408 Main st. Capt. John C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F st. 1st Lt. Leon A. Maule, 11th Inf.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.]

Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. THOS. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry

CAVALRY DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Col. THOS. H. NEILL, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.
Major JOHN GREEN, 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.
1st Lt. Chas. Norton, 3d Cavalry, Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.
1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.

Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.
1st Lieut. George F. Foote, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. H. S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry.

RENDERINGS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. Daniel Madden, 6th Cav.
Boston, Mass., 39 Court st. Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.
Louisville, Ky., 190 1st st. Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clark st. Capt. Thos. C. Lebo, 16th Cav.
N. Y. Branch, 375 Canal st. 1st Lt. W. C. Hawelle, 2d Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 921 Fine st. 1st Lt. P. S. Bemas, 1st Cav.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF EAST, Dec. 31, 1880.

Publishes agreeably to the requirements of paragraphs 522 and 523, Laidley's "Course of Instruction in Rifle Firing," the result of the classification in marksmanship in the Dept. of the East.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Dec. 22, 1880.

Publishes an order collated from the reports of target practice for the two months ending Nov. 30, 1880.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION OF ENGINEERS,
WILLET'S POINT, NEW YORK HARBOR, Jan. 3, 1881.
General Orders No. 2.

The following will be the military status and course of study of officers of Artillery ordered to report at Willet's Point to qualify as acting Engineer officers in the duties of Submarine Mining.

Military Status.—Such officers will be mustered on the Field and Staff rolls of the Battalion of Engineers, and will be borne on its reports and returns as on special duty. They will not be attached to companies nor be subject to ordinary details for military duty at the Post, but will report themselves daily at Headquarters immediately after guard mounting, to enable the Adjutant to make out the morning report correctly. They will attend reviews and inspections with the Battalion Staff, and will be subject to the general orders and discipline of the Post.

Course in Submarine Mining.—It is understood that all officers authorized to report for this duty do so upon their own application. The course of instruction will therefore be regulated: 1st, to afford, under a pledge of secrecy, every opportunity to become familiar with the drills, the apparatus and appliances, the library and the confidential publications of the School of Submarine Mining; 2d, to preserve for the use of the Chief of Engineers and the General of the Army, such a record of individual proficiency as shall make known the fitness of each officer to be detailed for duty in submarine mining, in case of emergency. The course will, therefore, consist of daily reading, systematic laboratory practice, drills in submarine mining, followed by monthly examinations. Officers are expected to spend six hours daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, at the laboratory, beginning immediately after guard mounting.

This general course, which is similar to that upon which officers of the Battalion of Engineers are required to be examined for promotion, will be arranged as follows:

Month of January.—The first three chapters of Part I of the Manual, and a full course of laboratory practice in electricity and electrical measurement. Consult also: Electricity and Magnetism, by Jenkin; Reports on Electrical Standards, by Jenkin; Electricity and Magnetism, by Maxwell; Electricity Applied to Arts, by St. Edme; Natural Philosophy, by Deschanel; Physical Technics, by Frick; Ganot's Physics; Physical Measurements, by Kohlrausch; Telegraph Cable Tests, by Hoskier; Mémoires des Officiers du Génie, especially vols. 17, 19, and 22; Electricity, by Sprague; Exposé de l'Electricité, by Du Moncel; Exercices in Electrical Measurements, by Day; Handbook of Electrical Testing, by Kemp; Pile Electrique, by Naudet; Electricity and Magnetism, by Gordon; the files of the electrical journals of England, France, and the United States. See also other works named in the catalogue of the library under the heading "Electricity and Magnetism."

Month of February.—Complete Part I, and study Parts II and III of the Manual, and Gen. Abbott's Report upon Experiments and Investigations, made at Willet's Point, to Develop our System of Submarine Mining—supplemented by use of the museum and by laboratory practice in the mechanical details of loading torpedoes, making joints, inserting thimbles in wire rope, etc.

Month of March.—History of torpedo warfare, offensive and defensive, and study of foreign systems for the latter, so far as illustrated in the museum or known from publications. Consult: Johnson's Cyclopaedia, art. "Torpedoes" (see scrap book); Submarine Warfare, by Barnes; Torpedoes, by King; Coast Defence, chapter on Torpedoes, by Von Schellha; Submarine Mines, by Stothard; Review of same, by Dawson; Fabrication of Iron for Defensive Purposes (article Torpedo) by Board of Engineers; Torpedo Service in Europe in 1878 (manuscript), by Casey and Abbot; Confidential Reports to British War Office on German and Austrian torpedoes, by Chesney and Stothard; Les Torpilles, by de Sarroptet; Report de la Commission des Torpilles (Dutch), by Vanderveelde; Lectures on Movable Torpedoes, Submarine Boats, and the Whitehead Torpedo, by Barber; Serial Extracts from Engineering, 1876-78; Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare, by Sleeman; Minas Hidraulicas Defensivas (manuscript extracts translated by Lieut. Abbot); by Scheidnager; many articles in Scrap Books. See also the catalogue of the Library, under headings "Torpedoes" and "Articles on Torpedoes."

Month of April.—The subjects of modern explosives, and of the electric light as used in harbor defence—supplemented by experiments. Consult: La dynamite et La Nitro-glycérine, by Champion; Les Dynamites, by Fritsch, in Mémoires de l'Officier du Génie, vols. 20 and 22; Numerous Essays on Explosive Agents, by Abel; Dynamite Works of the Atlantic Giant Powder Company, by Mackenzie; Notes on Certain Explosive Agents, by Hill; Notes on Modern Explosives, by Abbot; Evidence before Circuit Court of Mass., in Case of Atlantic Giant Powder Co. v. George M. Mowbray, 1876; Nitro-glycerine at Hoosac Tunnel, by Mowbray; Gun-cotton Explosion at Stowmarket, by Magendie; Lithofracteur, report of special committee; Report of Select Committee on Explosive Substances; Researches on Explosive Substances—Fired Gunpowder, by Noble and Abel; see also catalogue of Library for many articles on gun-cotton and other explosives, contained in the Journal of the United States Institute and the Mémoires de l'Officier du Génie, and for other references. On the electric light, consult: Eclairage à l'Electricité, by Fontaine; Report of Committee of House of Commons on Lighting by Electricity; Electric Lighting, by Schoolbred; The Electric Light, by Higgs.

Months of May and June.—These months will be devoted to out-door drills and exercises, including the planting, testing, and raising of torpedoes; tracking vessels; practice in operating the apparatus for automatic and judgment firing; testing explosives in the rings; trials with the fish torpedo, and to a general review of the course.

Examinations.—To determine the individual progress of the officers, an Examining Board, consisting of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding and of the three Captains commanding companies, is hereby constituted.

On or about the last day of each month, this Board will assemble, upon the call of the President, to examine each officer on the course prescribed for the preceding month. The first five examinations will be oral; and the last one, written. The object will be the official determination of absolute not relative proficiency; and no attempt at arranging a class standing will be made. The several examinations will be marked by each member, on the West Point system, and upon the completion of the course a report will be rendered through the Chief of Engineers to the General of the Army, setting forth the opinion of the Board upon the qualifications and fitness of each officer to be detailed on

Submarine Mining duty, in case it should become necessary to defend our coasts with torpedoes.

By order of Lieut.-Col. Abbot.

J. H. WILLARD, 1st Lieut. of Engineers, Adjutant.

CIRCULAR 1, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Jan. 12, 1881.

Directs that in all cases where officers or enlisted men, travelling upon railroads, are furnished transportation by other than passenger train, or in any other than passenger car, the fact will be noted upon the transportation request by the party receiving for the transportation.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Jan. 17, 1881.

Gives the overland distances, by wagon routes, between posts in this Department, compiled from itineraries, map of post office routes, military map of Western Texas, and other sources of information.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Sept. 25, 1880, (Corrected and Completed.)

Announces that a system, to be known as the "Forage Agency" system, has been established in this Department, to the end that at each convenient stopping place on the main routes of travel in each forage district, passing officers, enlisted men, and others, may obtain the regulation allowance of forage to which the public animals in their charge are entitled, at a stipulated price. Here follows a schedule of the districts established, showing stations therein, names of persons designated as agents, distances between stations and prices per pound at which forage may be obtained, etc., and stations of officers designated to pay for all forage purchased within the respective districts.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Major O. D. Greene from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland and return, on Jan. 11, are confirmed (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, D. C.).

Major Thomas M. Vincent, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will, from Jan. 31, stand relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Texas, to enable him to meet the requirements of par. 1, S. O. 276, series of 1880, from the Adjt.-Gen.'s Office. Major James P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is assigned to duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas as Adjt.-Gen. of that Dept. (G. O. 3, Jan. 24, D. T.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., on business pertaining to his Dept. (S. O. Jan. 28, D. E.).

Major Joseph C. Brockinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen., is assigned to duty in the office of the senior Insp.-Gen. of the Army in Washington, D. C. (S. O. Jan. 31, W. D.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major William Winthrop, Judge-Advocate, will act as Judge-Advocate-General until a Judge-Advocate-General shall have been appointed and have assumed the duties of his office (S. O. Feb. 2, W. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., will proceed from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Penn., on public business (S. O. Jan. 31, W. D.).

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of East, will proceed to Washington Arsenal, D. C., on public business (S. O. 17, Jan. 31, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Com'y of Sub., will make a general inspection of the stores, property, records, etc., appertaining to the storehouse of the Act. Com'y of Sub., Vancouver Bks., W. T. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. C.).

Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S., will be relieved from his duties at Cheyenne Depot by 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and assume the duties of Chief Com'y of Sub. (S. O. 8, Jan. 22, D. P.).

Com'y Sergt. G. W. Perkins will be relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and will then report to the C. O. Fort Gibson, Ind. T., for duty at that post, to relieve Com'y Sergt. Michael Hall, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., for duty (S. O. Jan. 23, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Par. 2, S. O. 7, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, directing A. A. Surg. J. S. Kennedy to report to the C. O. Fort Mojave, A. T., for temporary duty, is revoked. The telegraphic instructions of Jan. 15 from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, directing him to report at Whipple Bks., A. T., are confirmed. He is also ordered to proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and report in person to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price, 6th Cav., for duty in the field (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. A.).

Par. 1, S. O. 12, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, relieving Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor from duty as assistant to post surgeon Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and to attending surgeon at Division and Dept. Hdqrs., is suspended until March 1, 1881 (S. O. 16, Jan. 23, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Henry G. Burton will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty (S. O. 18, Feb. 1, D. E.).

Capt. T. E. Wixom, member G. C.-M. at Boise Bks., I. T., Jan. 24 (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, D. C.).

Leave of absence for six months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Surg. E. P. Vollum (S. O. Jan. 31, W. D.).

Leave of absence for seventeen days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted A. A. Surg. W. S. Cockrell, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 22, Jan. 23, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. M. C. Wyeth will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for temporary duty (S. O. 20, Feb. 3, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown, president G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 28 (S. O. 17, Jan. 24, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Joseph P. O'Brien will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Plate for duty (S. O. Feb. 2, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Robert Garrard, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Plate, will report to the C. O. Fort Douglas, U. T., for duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 23, D. F.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of hospital stewards are made: Hosp. Steward David J. Scott will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Columbus Bks., Ohio, for duty, to relieve Hosp. Steward Thomas H. Groves, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the C. O. Dept. of Arkansas for duty (S. O. Feb. 1, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward John Albert, now supposed to be at Camp Thomas, A. T., en route to Fort Apache, A. T., is relieved from duty at the latter post, and will report to the C. O. Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward George Duke will report to the C. O. Co. A, 12th Inf., to proceed with that company to Fort Mojave, A. T., and return with Co. F, 12th Inf., to Whipple Bks., A. T., when he will resume his proper duties (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will detail one commissioned officer and one enlisted man to conduct James H. Nelson, a military prisoner, from Governor's Island, N. Y., to the Albany Penitentiary, Albany, N. Y. (S. O. 18, Feb. 1, D. E.).

Lieut.-Col. C. T. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., will repair from Governor's Island, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.,

and report in person to the Paymaster-Gen. for special duty (S. O. Jan. 29, W. D.).

Major Wm. H. Eckels, member G. C.-M. at Boise Bks., I. T., Jan. 24 (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, D. C.).

Paymaster J. S. Witcher, president G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., Jan. 25 (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, M. D. P.).

Paymaster John S. Witcher, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of California, is temporarily assigned to duty in the Dept. of California, with station at San Francisco, Cal., from Jan. 18. Major Witcher will proceed to pay the troops stationed at Fort Gaston, Cal., for the months of November and December, 1880 (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, M. D. P.).

Paymaster G. F. Robinson will take station at Fort Brown, Tex., and will occupy quarters in kind at that post. This order to take effect on Jan. 31, 1881 (S. O. 13, Jan. 25, D. T.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer, from Vancouver Bks., W. T., to Portland, and return, on Dec. 8 and 13, 1880, are confirmed (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. C.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. William Duffey will report to the C. O. Fort Preble, Me., on Feb. 20, 1881, for discharge on that date, and with a view to re-enlistment on the following day. He will take with him to Fort Preble, such papers as may be necessary in the preparation of his discharge papers and final statements. Upon the completion of the action in his case he will return to his station, Fort Knox, Me. (S. O. 17, Jan. 31, D. E.).

The board of ordnance officers appointed by par. 5, S. O. 3, of Jan. 6, 1881, from W. D., will reconvene at the Army Building, N. Y. city, on Feb. 4, 1881, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the consideration of such papers as may be submitted to it (S. O. Feb. 1, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A, B, D, K, M, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I, Fort Halleck, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.; E, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Assigned to Duty.—The telegraphic instructions of Jan. 7, directing Capt. Thomas McGregor to repair to Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to duty, are confirmed (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major G. G. Hunt, president, and 2d Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Boise Bks., I. T., Jan. 24 (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, D. C.).

2nd CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C, F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. * Address via Bozeman, M. T. † At Camp Poplar River. ‡ In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 16, Jan. 26, D. D.).

3rd CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C, G, I, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; A, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; H, K, Fort Washackie, Wyo. T.; E, I, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. F. Halverson French, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., one month (S. O. 14, Jan. 27, M. D. M.).

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and B, I, K, L, Fort Riley, Kas.; A, D, Fort Hays, Kas.; G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; M, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; E, Fort Elliott, Tex. * In the field.

5th CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, E, Fort Sidney, Neb.; H, L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

6th CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M, Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, F, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell, A. T.; G, Camp Thomas, A. T.

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade, D. T.; L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, D, Fort Yates, D. T.; F, Fort Buford, D. T.

8th CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A, B, D, H, L, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh; M, San Felipe, Tex.; G, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. F. Randlett will return to San Antonio, Tex., and report at the Hdqrs. of that Dept. (S. O. 22, Jan. 29, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Richard A. Williams, now in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Jefferson Bks. Mo., for temporary duty at that station (S. O. Feb. 1, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Frederick E. Phelos, now at St. Mary's, Ohio, will proceed to Jefferson Bks. Mo., and report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service for temporary duty at that station (S. O. Feb. 2, W. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole and 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 28 (S. O. 17, Jan. 24, D. T.).

9th CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M.; B, I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; H, F, Fort Bayard, N. M.; D, Fort Craig, N. M.; M, Fort Seiden, N. M.; C, K, Fort Cummings, N. M. ‡ In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright, now in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Jefferson Bks. Mo., for temporary duty at that station (S. O. Feb. 1, W. D.).

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, E, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, G, I, L, Fort Stockton, Tex.

Assigned to Duty.—Par. 5, S. O. 2, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, is revoked. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade is assigned to command Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 18, Jan. 25, D. T.).

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K [light battery], Fort Adams, R. I.; I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Assigned to Command.—Lieut.-Col. John M. Brannan will assume command of the 1st Art., retaining, however, his present station, Fort Trumbull, Conn. The regimental staff, non-commissioned staff, and band, will remain as heretofore, at Fort Adams, R. I.; the regimental adjutant transmitting to Lieut.-Col. Brannan, at Fort Trumbull, such papers, reports, etc., as the latter may direct. The regimental commander is also authorized to direct his adjutant to report to him in person from time to time, at Fort Trumbull, in connection with his regimental duties—the orders for such journeys to be subject to approval at Hdqrs. Dept. of East (S. O. 17, Jan. 31, D. E.).

Promotions.—Official information has been received at

Hdqs. Dept. of East of the following promotions of officers of the 1st Art.: Capt. Royal T. Frank, Bat. B, Fort Adams, to be Major, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Hamilton, promoted; 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus, Bat. A, Fort Columbus, to be Captain, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Frank, promoted, which carries him to Bat. B, at Fort Adams; 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, Bat. L, Fort Warren, to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1881, vice Andrus, promoted, which carries him to Bat. A, at Fort Columbus. Major Frank is assigned to duty at Fort Adams. Capt. Andrus and 1st Lieut. Patterson will proceed to join their respective batteries (S. O. 16, Jan. 29, D. E.).

2nd ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and B, H, U. S. Barracks, Washington, D. C.; A [light battery], D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F, Corps Christi, Tex.; L, Jackson Bks, La.; E, G, Little Rock Bks, Ark.

Detached Service.—The journey, on public business, between Denver and Pueblo, Colo., and return to Denver, performed by Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., A. D. C., on Jan. 18 and 19, is approved (S. O. 20, Jan. 26, D. M.).

Transfers.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 2d Art. are announced: 2d Lieut. Edward E. Gayle from Bat. D to M; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan from Bat. M to D (S. O., Jan. 29, W. D.).

3rd ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C [light battery], D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave of Absence.—Two days, 2d Lieut. Heman Dowd, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 17, Jan. 31, D. E.).

4th ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B [light battery], D, H, Presidio, Cal.; E, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. William F. Stewart and 2d Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., Jan. 25 (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, M. D. P.).

5th ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F [light battery], G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H, Newport Bks, Ky.; D, E, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; K, Pena Colorado, Tex.

Relinquishes Command.—Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st Inf., in obedience to par. 6, S. O. 13, from H. Q. A., hereby relinquishes command of the depot at David's Island, N. Y. H. (G. O. 4, Jan. 23, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect after he is discharged as a witness before the G. C.-M. at Fort Hays, Kas., 2d Lieut. T. H. Barry (S. O. 16, Jan. 22, D. T.).

2nd INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, G, I, Fort Custer d'Alene, Idaho T.; C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, E, F, Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K, Camp Howard, Idaho. * P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

3rd INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.; C, E, Fort Ellis. ‡ Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

4th INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, E, Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.; F, H, Fort Bridger, Wyo. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien will temporarily relieve Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S., from his duties at Cheyenne Depot, in order that Capt. Elderkin may proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and assume the duties of Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that Department (S. O. 8, Jan. 22, D. P.).

5th INFANTRY, Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T. * At Camp Poplar River.

6th INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, K, White River Agency, Colo.; F, G, Fort Lyon, Colo.; D, H, Fort Garland, Colo.; I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect from the date of his discharge as a witness before the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Hays, Kas., 1st Lieut. D. L. Craft, Camp at White River Agency, Colo. (S. O. 18, Jan. 24, D. M.).

7th INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T.; D, Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G, I, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

8th INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal.; B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; A, San Diego Bks, Cal.; I, Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, members, and 2d Lieut. Richard S. Wilson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Gaston, Cal., Jan. 25 (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, M. D. P.).

9th INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D, K, Fort Omaha, Neb.; H, I, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; F, Fort Sidney, Neb.; A, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Hartout, Neb.; E, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G, Fort Robinson, Neb.

10th INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Detached Service.—The route actually travelled by Major J. J. Coppinger, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Missouri, from Fort Garland, Colo., to Fort Wingate, N. M., and return, while travelling on a tour of inspection in the months of December, 1880, and January, 1881, is approved, the shorter route being impracticable at the time (S. O. 21, Jan. 27, D. M.).

11th INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.; E, Fort Bennett, D. T.; C, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; D, Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.; A, Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dak.).

Leave of Absence.—Three months, 2d Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand (S. O. Jan. 31, W. D.).

One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. F. F. Kishlingbury, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 17, Jan. 29, D. D.).

To Join.—So much of the instructions contained in par. 5, S. O. 21, Jan. 27, 1881, from the War Dept., as directs 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, is amended to direct him to join his company at Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O., Jan. 31, W. D.).

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, F, Whipple Bks. A. T.; K, Fort Verde, A. T.; D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.; G, Fort McDowell, A. T.; C, H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.; A, Fort Mojave, A. T.

Change of Station.—The following changes will be made in the stations of troops in the Dept. of Arizona: Co. A is relieved from duty at Whipple Bks. A. T., and will proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., and take station. Upon the arrival of Co. A at Fort Mojave, A. T., Co. F will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to, and take station at Whipple Bks. A. T. (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. A.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. P. G. Wood will remain at Fort Mojave, A. T., and report to the C. O. Co. A, for duty with that company. Upon the arrival of Co. A at Fort Mojave, A. T., 2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr will be relieved from temporary duty at that post, and will proceed with Co. F to Whipple Bks. A. T., where, after transferring the company, and property and funds pertaining thereto, he will resume his proper duties (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect Jan. 19, 1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 9, Jan. 19, D. A.)

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. Victor Gomez, Co. D, will be relieved from duty at Camp Thomas, A. T., as Hospital Steward of the 3d class, upon receipt of this order, and will be directed to join his company (S. O. 8, Jan. 17, D. A.)

15TH INFANTRY. Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lewis, Colo., via Animas City, Colo.
† On temporary duty at Pagosa Springs, Colo.

Leave Extended.—Capt. G. M. Bascom, four months (S. O., Jan. 29, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., will proceed, by the steamer leaving Portland on Jan. 4, to San Francisco, Cal., reporting in person to Brigadier-General O. Howard, accompanying him to West Point, N. Y. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. C.)

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect after his re-enlistment, is granted Private William M. Chambers, Co. F (S. O. 8, Jan. 25, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY. Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B, C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; D, Fort Cummings, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; H, Fort Craig, N. M.; K, Fort Seiden, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., will detail an officer and twenty-five men from the infantry companies of his command and send them at once to Fort Craig, N. M., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 9, Jan. 20, D. N. M.)

Field Service.—1st Lieut. W. O. Cory is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. troops in the field, Fort Seiden, N. M. (S. O. 9, Jan. 20, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—Leave of absence for one month and seventeen days is granted Lieut.-Col. P. T. Swaine in extension of the leave of absence granted him on Surg. certificate of disability in S. O. 35, Feb. 13, 1880, from the War Dept. (S. O., Feb. 1, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and H, San Antonio, Tex.; I, K, Fort Stockton, Tex.; A, B, C, F, Fort Concho, Tex.; D, E, G, Fort Davis, Tex.

Assigned to Duty.—Upon being relieved in command of Fort Stockton by Lieut.-Col. J. P. Wade, 10th Cav., Major C. A. Webb, 16th Inf., with one company of his regiment, now at Fort Stockton, will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and take station (S. O. 18, Jan. 25, D. T.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and D, H, A, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.; B, Camp Porter, M. T. P. O. address via Bismarck, Dakota.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. L. M. O'Brien, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 17, Jan. 29, D. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. John Campbell, Co. H, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report for orders at the Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 22, Jan. 29, D. M.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G, I, Fort Shaw, M. T.
* In the field.

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, C, Fort Hayes, Kas.; I, K, Fort Gibson, I. T.
† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau is, temporarily, attached to Co. E, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 18, Jan. 25, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and B, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks. Idaho T.; H, Fort Camby, Wash. T.; C, Fort Klamath, Or.; B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—Col. Henry A. Morrow will proceed from Vancouver, W. T., by the steamer of Jan. 8, en route to N. Y. City, for duty as member of a G. C.-M. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. C.)

The telegraphic instructions of Jan. 3, directing Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers to repair to Vancouver Bks. W. T., and assume command of his regiment and the post, during the temporary absence of the Colonel, are confirmed (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. C.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M., from Vancouver Bks to Portland and return, on Nov. 12, and Dec. 14 and 20, 1880, were on public business, and are authorized for mileage (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. C.)

C. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone and 1st Lieut. Daniel Corman, members, G. C.-M. at Boise Bks. I. T., Jan. 24 (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 15, Jan. 22, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Pierce, Adj't., is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Vancouver Bks. W. T. (S. O. 15, Jan. 22, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Clark, Texas; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; E, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, Fort Duncan, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. P. M. Thorne, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 28 (S. O. 17, Jan. 24, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect Jan. 22, 1st

Lieut. F. L. Davies, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 16, Jan. 22, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and H, K, Fort Dodge, Kas.; G, I, Fort Reno, I. T.; F, Fort Wallace, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe.

To Join.—2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols, having completed his duties at Fort Gibson, I. T., will proceed to join his company at Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 22, Jan. 29, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Private George A. Sanford, Co. I, charged with desertion, is restored to duty without trial on condition that he make good the time lost by unauthorized absence and expense incurred in consequence of such absence (S. O. 18, Jan. 24, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, D, I, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; E, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; F, Cantonment N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T.; H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B, F, G, I, Fort Randall, Dakota; C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota; A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota.

A squad of soldiers arrived from Fort Randall last evening with two private soldiers of the 25th Infantry, convicted of stealing, and sentenced respectively to one year and six months' imprisonment in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. They were lodged in our county jail, where they will remain until to-morrow morning, when they will make a forward movement for Leavenworth.—*Yankton Press and Dakotian*, Jan. 20.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 29, 1881.

Major Clarence Manck, 9th Cavalry—Died January 25, 1881, at San Antonio, Texas.

We receive the following late orders and official intelligences of Feb. 4, just before going to press:

Major John Green, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. A. Snyder, 3d Inf.; Lieuts. G. F. Foote, R. A. Williams, and F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav.; H. S. Bishop, 5th Cav., and H. H. Wright, 9th Cav., detailed members, and Lieut. P. S. Bonus, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10.

The leave of Lieut. F. H. French, 3d Cav., has been extended one month.

Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., has been ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. Miles in New York for duty as Aide-de-camp.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield assumed command of the Div. of the Gulf, Hdqrs. New Orleans, Jan. 31. Major Thomas M. Vincent is his Asst. Adj't. Gen., and Capt. W. M. Wherry and Lieuts. E. E. Wood and C. B. Schofield, his aides.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav., at Fort Hayes, Kas., on a lot of ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 18, Jan. 24, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., at Fort Colville, on certain horses (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. C.)

Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cav., comdg. Fort Robinson, Neb., on unseizable property (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. P.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Boise Bks. I. T., Jan. 24. Detail: Two officers of the 1st Cav.; one of the Pay and Med. Dept., and two of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Gaston, Cal., Jan. 25. Detail: One officer of the Pay Dept.; three of the 8th Inf., and two of the 4th Art.

At Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 28. Detail: One officer of the Med. Dept.; four of the 22d Inf., and two of the 8th Cav.

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Fort Snelling, Minn., is increased to 22 ounces, from Jan. 25, it having been impracticable to raise sufficient vegetables at that post last season (S. O. 15, Jan. 25, D. D.)

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private John O'Leary, Co. H, 1st Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 38, Dec. 20, D. C.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentences awarded Private James C. Cottrell, Co. F, 2d Inf., and Private Henry Martin, Co. D, 21st Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. C.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Edward Sharts, Feb. 2, 1881; George A. Whitting, Feb. 5; Charles Ewings, Feb. 7; Asa E. Robinson, Feb. 8; Edward Duffy, Feb. 12; Martin Tempney, Feb. 18 (S. O. 20, Jan. 26, D. M.)

In consideration of his good conduct while undergoing sentence, the unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private John Leeman, Co. H, 21st Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 3, Jan. 13, D. C.)

In the case of Musician George White, Band 4th Art., the unexecuted portion of the sentence is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 9, Jan. 20, M. D. P.)

Board of Officers.—The Board of Officers assembled by par. 1, S. O. 196, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, is reconvened to further consider and report upon the kind of coal recently delivered at posts in the Harbor of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 17, Jan. 25, M. D. P.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at Alcatraz Island, Cal., on Jan. 27, to report upon the liability and responsibility for the loss of \$94.75 belonging to the Battery fund of Bk. L, 4th Art. Detail for the Board: Capt. John W. Roder, 1st Lieut. Sydney W. Taylor, and 2d Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art. (S. O. 17, Jan. 25, M. D. P.)

Fire at Fort Snelling.—A brilliant illumination was seen toward the western horizon about 8 o'clock last evening, which was evidently caused by a fire in the vicinity of Fort Snelling. Later it was learned that the post trader's store at the fort, owned by Wm. G. Robertson, was in flames, the fire having originated through an explosion of a coal-oil lamp in the officers' club room. The building burned very rapidly, and was entirely destroyed, despite all efforts to extinguish the flames. The fire caused a great deal of excitement at the fort. The garrison worked bravely to remove the goods from the burning building, but owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, only part of the stock was saved. The surrounding country was illumined by the flames, making the bold and rugged scenery about the fort doubly picturesque. The loss was estimated at between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The insurance is \$6,000.—*Pioneer Press*, Jan. 25.

Affairs at Fort Randall, D. T.—A correspondent of the *Daily Press and Dakotian*, writing from Fort Randall, Jan. 12, says: Paymaster Sharp arrived on the 10th with his effi-

cient clerk Mr. Young, paid the troops on the 11th, and left this morning for Sully. We have got through with the ice business. We have built a new ice house and have it filled full, some 700 tons of the clearest crystal you ever saw, 22 inches thick. The commanding officer and Quartermaster Ritzins are busy making plans and specifications for new buildings to be erected next spring at this post—officers' quarters and a fine quartermaster's store-house, which work will be done by the troops. We are having very cold weather, lowest mercury 35 degrees below zero. A blizzard has just started this evening and it is blowing a gale. Plenty of sleighing, but we have few sleighs. We make up parties with big teams and take an old fashioned time. On New Year's the officers spent the day in making calls, commencing with the commanding officer and winding up in the evening at Daniel Pratt's, where Mrs. Pratt and Miss Lillie Fuller did the honors. At 8 o'clock the party set down to a fine supper which would do credit to a city mansion. Lieut. John McMartin, 25th Infantry, is much missed about these times in the younger circles, and he is anxiously expected to return. There was a wedding at this post last week—Commissary Sergeant Carpenter to Miss Ridall, daughter of Wm. Ridall, the wheelwright of the post, late of Yankton. Lieutenant George Andrews, son of the colonel of the 25th, will in a few days take a six months' leave. He will probably pass through Yankton. Last evening a complimentary party was given by the ladies and officers of the post to Miss Lillie Fuller. The affair was a very pleasurable occasion. Everybody was there and all are sorry to learn that she intends to leave soon for her home in Yankton.

Instructions in Case of Fire at Whipple Barracks.—Gen. Willcox, in Special Orders No. 9, of Jan. 19, gives specific instructions as to the duty required of soldiers, civilians, clerks, and others at Whipple Barracks, in case of fire, and directs proper fire apparatus to be kept on hand, ready for use on emergency. The orders are specific, and with a view to careful protection of the Government interests.

Operations in Dakota.—We find the following notes in the roster of the Dept. of Dakota for January, 1881:

Dec. 13, 1880.—Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., with Co. F, 7th Cav., (60 men), and a detachment of 10 picked men from each of the companies of the 7th Inf. at Fort Buford, left that post for Camp Poplar River, M. T., arrived Dec. 14. Distance marched, 60 miles.

Dec. 15, 1880.—Major Guido Ilges, 5th Infantry, with Companies A, B, C, F, and G, 5th Inf., (178 mounted men), left Fort Keogh, M. T., for Camp Poplar River, M. T., to strengthen that post, arrived Dec. 24. Distance marched, about 135 miles.

Major Ilges, with the garrison of Camp Poplar River, surrounded the camps of hostile Sioux Indians south of that post on the 2d of January, attacked them and compelled the surrender of about 300 Indians with their arms and ponies, without loss to the troops. One Indian killed.

Capt. T. B. Deveses, 2d Cav., with Co. A, 2d Cav., left Fort Keogh, Dec. 23, escorting train of supplies for Major Ilges's command at Poplar River. Arrived Jan. 9. Same command escorted 23 additional Indian prisoners, captured and surrendered at Camp Poplar River to Fort Buford, and will return to Camp Poplar River.

Jan. 6, 1881.—Capt. Bell, with Co. F, 7th Cav., left Camp Poplar River for Fort Buford, in charge of about 300 Indian prisoners, arrived Jan. 9. Distance marched, 60 miles.

Companies H and L, 2d Cav.; Companies C, D, E, and K, 18th Inf.; Capt. R. L. Morris, Jr., 18th Inf., commanding, left Fort Assiniboine, M. T., on the morning of Jan. 14, 1881, to proceed down Milk River, towards its mouth.

There are about 1,525 Indian prisoners of war at Fort Keogh, Mont. Ty.

Fire at Whipple Bks.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department, dated Presidio of San Francisco, Jan. 29, 1881: "Willcox telegraphs that the headquarters building of the Department of Arizona was destroyed by fire. The Chief Quartermaster of the Division asks that application be made to Congress for a special appropriation of \$10,000 to rebuild these buildings; this unless you can furnish that same from existing appropriations."

"McDOWELL, Major-General."

Affairs at Fort Sisseton.—A correspondent at this post sends us the following, under date of Fort Sisseton, D. T., January 21, 1881: About the 1st of last October, the greater portion of the enlisted men of Company F, 17th Infantry, organized Sisseton Lodge, No. 20, I. O. G. T., and last evening gave their first annual reception and ball, in the new post library building. It was a great success. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, looped up in graceful folds, while at each end stood two crossed guidons, the flags of each extended their full length, and fastened to the wall, while between each hung a cross, anchor, and heart, all being the work of Private Drew. The ball opened at eight o'clock, being largely attended by the officers and enlisted men of the garrison. At 12 o'clock a fine feast was served in the dining room of the company. This room, too, was handsomely hung with bunting, while beautiful paintings hung in profusion on the walls. Twenty-six couples sat down to the tables. Corporal Snyder and Private Shepler had charge of this supper. Afterwards, there was dancing again, the band being under the leadership of Prof. Schmidt. The ball was under the management of Corporal Bennett. The enlisted men of Co. F, 17th Infantry, have reflected great credit on themselves, not only in making the ball a success, but also in their noble purpose of abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors. Captain Clarence E. Bennett justly feels proud of his noble company, and well he may. That they may continue on in the way they have begun, and others seeing their good works, do likewise, is the earnest wish of all.

GRANITE STATE.

Affairs at Fort D. A. Russell.—Our correspondent at this point writes, Jan. 31: "Major Towar, Paymaster, U. S. A., and his clerk, Mr. E. Neide, returned to this post on Thursday, Jan. 28, after experiencing some severe storms in the Northern country, and made glad the hearts of the 'Boys in Blue' (as well as the sutler) at this post by paying off on Friday. Of course the usual amount of gambling was carried on, and at the time of writing only one case in the 'mill'. The officers and their ladies of this post gave a social hop on Friday evening, and all went 'as merry as a church bell'. Notwithstanding we had a fine day, at about 8.15 a severe windstorm arose and continued all night, the snow flying and drifting, so that it was at the risk of life one would go 1,000 yards. For the first time in two months the band favored us with their music, in the shape of an open air concert, which is, indeed, quite a treat at this inclement season." A previous letter from the same correspondent, dated Jan. 23, said: "The Brackett Social Club gave a calico hop on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, and over 50 couples from Cheyenne, Camp Carlin, and this post, were present, and the 'light fantastic was tripped' and enjoyed by all who participated. All of the officers and ladies of the post were pre-

sent. The club will continue to give their regular semi-monthly hops, and will give a grand ball on either Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22), or St. Patrick's Day (March 17), perhaps both. Every day brings some discharged soldier to this post, who anxiously awaits the paymaster, and there are few re-enlistments."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatch has been received by General Terry:

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, M. T., Feb. 1, 1881.

To Breck, Adjutant-General, Dept. of Dakota:

Capt. Dewees, 2d Cavalry, with his company left this morning for Fort Buford with sixty-four Indian prisoners under Chief Iron Dog, who surrendered to me on the 30th ult. There are eleven full grown men, and they turned over five guns and thirteen horses. Will send the horses with them. Capt. Dewees will reach Fort Buford on the 4th inst. Iron Dog came direct from Woody Mountain, down Poplar River. He is in a destitute condition, having been obliged to kill his horses en route for food. He reports no buffalo across the line, and says that Capt. Crozier, of the Canadian mounted police, sent him away.

Allison, with his 300 hostiles, also passed the camp this morning on his way to Fort Buford, where he will arrive on the 5th inst., and where they will surrender to Maj. Brotherton, with their ponies and guns.

I have sent Capt. Reid, 11th Infantry, with a small detachment, along to issue the necessary rations daily and to bring back the transportation loaded from Buford. I have sent all my available transportation along with the Indians so that the journey can be made speedily, as it is very cold and the women and children suffer severely.

I expect hourly to hear from my scouts whom I sent to the line under Culbertson, and who will inform me of the location of Sitting Bull, his condition and strength. I still think that by going to the line with a well appointed force, such as I have, I can accomplish the surrender.

Allison informs me that he hears from the Indians with him that a Canadian mounted police sergeant, with an interpreter, came into the camp of Sitting Bull, on Milk River, the day before he fled across the river. I will on to-morrow gather up what is here and forward it to Buford.

If nothing further is contemplated to be done by my command I would like to return to Keogh by way of Buford, the other route being impracticable. Cannot the two companies for Buford come from Keogh? They could start well supplied, while my companies are not and need rest and home.

Major 5th Infantry, commanding.

A Fort Assiniboine, M. T., despatch of Feb. 3, says: Major Morris' command has returned here from the expedition down Milk River against Sitting Bull. The march was a long and hard one, the men most of the way encountered deep snow and intensely cold weather. Quite a number of officers and men were frost-bitten, but the command is generally in good condition.

A Socorro, N. M., despatch of Jan. 24, says: "We are having trouble at present with a remnant of Victoria's band of Apaches, numbering about 45 all told. At San Marcial, about 20 miles south of this place, four persons were murdered by the red devils on Friday last—two men and two women. The women were outraged, and their bodies subjected to all manner of atrocities, too horrible to mention. In all about 25 persons have been killed by the savages in their raid—not more than from two to four at a time."

A Santa Fe despatch of Jan. 29, says: "There are several bands, consisting mostly of remnants of Victoria's band, renegade Indians from Mescalero, and Comanches, and also from Old Mexico, and are thought to be led by Victoria's chiefs, Leca and Nana, and some renegade white men. Gen. Hatch is in the southern part of the Territory superintending operations, and this is the latest news from the field: Lieut. Manly, with a company of Indian scouts and twenty men of the 9th Cavalry is following a fresh trail in the Caballo mountains leading south, and was but two hours behind yesterday. A company of infantry is following a fresh trail in the San Mateo mountains. Lieut. Humphrey, with companies C, D, and E, 9th Cavalry, is on the trail of a band of about 30 Indians in the black range. Rucker, with a company of the 9th Cavalry, is after a band on the east side of the Rio Grande, which attacked a buck-board near Cuchillo Negro and also nearly succeeded in escaping to Selden, six miles distant, losing his ambulance teams. Lieut. Shaffer, with company L, of the 8th Cavalry, is patrolling the Petrillo mountains to head off any bands passing there. All trails seem to head south. The Indians are evidently endeavoring to get back into Mexico. Gen. Sheridan and party were at Fort Selden on the 26th. Sixteen Mescalero Indians surrendered four days ago to Col. Buel at Fort Stanton."

A Mesilla, N. M., despatch of January 29th, to the *Pioneer Press*, says: "An ambulance containing Lieut. McBlain, lately assigned, going to Fort Cummings, was attacked by Indians yesterday evening twenty miles east of Fort Cummings and ten miles west of Mason's ranch. Leaving the ambulance the lieutenant and his driver took to the rocks and brush, and both escaped and walked back to Mason. Citizens of Donna Anna and Grant counties have raised by private subscriptions \$4,000 and offer \$100 reward for each hostile Apache scalped."

A San Marcial despatch of the same date to the same paper, says: "Gen. Sheridan passed through on his way to Fort Wingate on the 26th. The mail between here and Hillsboro has been interrupted four times in succession and the drivers killed. Indians attacked a small station at Sapato, on the Hillsboro route. Yesterday they fought eight hours. There were only five men inside. The Indians finally gave up. Robinson's Engineer Corps returned with the loss of two men. Capt. Money, with 40 San Carlos Indian recruits, left for the mountains yesterday."

Advices from Victoria, British Columbia, state that a flying squadron of the British Navy, with two sons of the Prince of Wales on board the *Bacchante*, is expected there in June. The Marquis of Lorne's suite will arrive, via San Francisco, about the same date.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

PAY INSPECTOR J. A. SMITH, U. S. N., has returned to Washington with his bride, Miss Mary Bartlett, of Warren, Penn., and occupied his house in H street, near Eighteenth street.

The wedding of Miss Hallie, eldest daughter of Mr. Carlisle Patterson, to Ensign C. McR. Winslow, U. S. Navy, is expected to occur some time in February in New York city. Miss Nelson's brother married last fall a daughter of Admiral Rodgers.

GEN. DAVID B. MCKIBBIN, Major U. S. Army, retired, is stopping for a few days at Willard's Hotel, in company with his father, the Hon. Chambers McKibbin, of Chambersburg, Pa., a finely preserved old gentleman of 83 years of age. Though Gen. McKibbin's present home is in Philadelphia he is strongly inclined to locate, for a season at least, at the National Capital.

COL. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES has been visiting Washington this week, and goes from there to Chicago, and thence to New Orleans.

KOLTES POST 32, G. A. R., will give a grand masquerade ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, New York city, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9.

GEN. JACOB FRY, father of Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., died last week at his home at Kane, Greene county, Ill. He was of the advanced age of 83, and totally blind, having lost his sight through exposure in the early part of the war, while serving as colonel of the 61st Illinois Volunteers, which regiment he raised. He also served as colonel of the 2d Illinois regiment of Mounted Voltigeurs in Black Hawk's war of 1832. The remains were taken to Springfield, Ill., and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery with civic and military honors, Jan. 31.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of an invitation to the first annual reception and ball of Sisseton Lodge No. 20, I. O. G. T., which was held at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, on the evening of Jan. 20.

CADET WHITTAKER was expected to make an address on the temperance question, at the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, one afternoon this week, but he did not appear.

GEN. B. B. FOSTER, who served during the war as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers and received the brevet of major-general, has been appointed chief clerk in the office of the District Attorney, Southern District of New York.

The following Army officers were registered at the Adjutant-General's office during the week ending February 3, 1881: January 27th, 2d Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, lodgings in Georgetown, D. C., on leave of absence; 1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, 6th Infantry, at the Ebbitt House, till January 31st. January 28th, Captain James Gilliss, A. Q. M., joining station from detached service New York city, at 1105 H street; 1st Lieut. W. H. Stouch, 3d Infantry, at Ebbitt, on leave of absence; 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, at the Ebbitt, on leave of absence from Hampton Institute, Va., where stationed; Capt. A. D. Heap, Engineer Corps, at 2015 N street, till March 31st, by authority of Lighthouse Board. January 31st, Capt. George G. Mullins, Chaplain 25th Infantry, Assistant Army Education, on official business by direction of Secretary of War, at Ebbitt; Col. De Lancey Floyd Jones, U. S. A., retired, at 1909 F street; 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Artillery, on leave of absence till March 6th, 1881, at 1214 G street; 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, 8th Cavalry, at 721 8th street, on leave of absence. February 1st, Capt. L. S. Tesson, Assistant Surgeon Medical Department, at Ebbitt; 2d Lieut. J. A. Dupray, 23d Infantry, at 1107 13th street, until February 6th on leave of absence; 2d Lieut. Palmer Tilton, 20th Infantry, address Riggs and Co., bankers, on sick leave. February 2, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department; Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Oakes, retired, stopping at the Ebbitt House; 2d Lieut. George Andrews, 25th Infantry, on leave of absence, lodging at the Ebbitt House; Brevet Major-Gen. George Stoneman, retired, at the Ebbitt House; Captain J. G. Ramsay, 2d Artillery, on leave, at 734 17th street.

CAPT. JOSEPH LAWSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, died Sunday night, Jan. 30, at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming, of paralysis. Capt. Lawson at 40 entered the service as a 2d lieutenant in the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, Oct. 3, 1862, and became a captain Nov. 23 of the same year. He served through the Rebellion, and was mustered out July 17, 1865. He entered the U. S. Army Feb. 23, 1866, as a second lieutenant in the 3d Cav.; was promoted to first lieutenant July 28, 1866, and to captain Sept. 25, 1876. His death promotes 1st Lieut. Oscar Elling to a captaincy in the 3d Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Joseph Cummings to a first lieutenant. Capt. Lawson was born in Ireland and removed to Kentucky, where he was the proprietor of a grocery store at some place near the Ohio boundary, and a resident also, we believe, of Cincinnati at one time. Though serving always among his juniors in our Army, Lawson asked no odds of younger men. There were few he could not tire out in the saddle, and though his appearance was that of an invalid he had a virile constitution which carried him through everything. He was about six feet in height and of a slim build, and would be taken for a man even older than he was, his age at the time of his death being 59 years and 11 months. He was naturally fond of a horse, was full of vim, and had the "pluck of the devil"—three good qualities in a cavalryman. Nobody could truthfully say that they ever knew him to shirk, and nobody could say that he was not a good fellow. He was in every way a trusty and honest soldier, with many points of originality in his character. Of his grade he has left few either elder or better soldiers in our Army. His family consists of

a wife and four or five grown up children. The record in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will show them how just a title their father had to honors in connection with the Milk River fight which are claimed for others.

COMMODORE WELLS's article in the last number of the *United Service* on the "Return of the *Resolute* to the Queen of England," is the result of a great deal of research, and may serve as an obituary of this historical vessel, which has just been broken up. It is too long for us to copy it entire, and too interesting as a whole to be condensed.

GEN. J. H. POTTER, of the Soldiers' Home, has been in Washington this week searching for the man who furnished him with an elaborate obituary in one of the Washington papers, apropos to the death of young Potter, of the Geological Survey, who was murdered in New Mexico by three renegade Mexicans. The "Col. Potter" really killed is a nephew of ex-Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island.

THE boys in the public schools of Paris are to be instructed in military drill, and for that purpose have been formed into companies and battalions, and furnished with rifles, bayonets, and uniforms.

It is denied that Gen. George B. McClellan is going to Europe with his family. They are expected to return to their home on Orange Mountain before summer.

THE board recently appointed by the Marine Hospital Service to examine candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons, has concluded its work. Out of a number of applicants examined, only two were found qualified, viz.: Dr. Carmichael, of Oswego, N. Y., and Dr. Armstrong, of St. Louis. These gentlemen have been recommended for appointment. There are still two vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon. Another board will be convened in about three months, or as soon as a sufficient number of applications is filed to warrant it, for the purpose of filling the list.

CLARK MCCRARY, son of Judge McCrary, has been permitted to appear before the Examining Board at Washington, to be examined as to his qualifications for appointment as Assistant Paymaster. The same privilege has been extended to Frank M. Ward, of Minn. Mr. Ferrell and Mr. Carpenter, both pay clerks, have been examined by the board.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, was called before the House Naval Committee, on Tuesday last, to give them some information concerning the duties and organization of the Marine Corps.

LIEUT. Q. O. M. GILLMORE, 38th Cavalry, asks for the reimbursement of the money value (\$368) of personal property lost by the vessel sinking in the Rio Royal Grande, while being transported by the Quartermaster Department from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to West Point, N. Y. The petition accompanying this claim, supported by proceedings of Board of Survey, affidavits and certificates of quartermaster, transmitted by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, Jan. 20, 1881, is referred to the Military Committee.

THE following officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending February 3, 1881: Army—1st Lieut. H. B. Quimby, 25th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M.; Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Inf.; Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, Medical Department; 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Infantry. Navy—Lieut. J. F. Meigs, Chief Engineer E. Laws, Master H. S. Waring, Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N.

THE Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress the petition of Edward Golden and Chas. F. Thomas, employees of the Q. M. Dept., asking for the value of their property lost in the fire at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, Jan., 1879. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Meigs approve the petition. The foremen of the Leavenworth military prison petition for \$25 a month extra pay for the time from Nov. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1879, during which they received but \$75 a month. An act of Congress, June 20, 1878, reduced their salaries to \$75 from \$100 a month, but the Secretary of War recognizing their claim to the salaries under which they were employed, had authorized the payment to them from prison earnings of the sum of \$25 per month after Nov. 1, 1878. This fund was not available, and until Congress recognized their right to \$100 by an act approved June 16, 1880, they receive but \$75.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: The late J. C. Ramsey, the brother of the Secretary of War, who committed suicide last week, has left \$10,000 to Marian, daughter of the Secretary.

Mrs. D. B. HARMONY, of Elizabeth, N. J., wife of Capt. Harmony, of the *Tennessee*, is visiting Admiral and Mrs. Almy, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington.

GEN. DANIEL MCCLURE, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., leaves this week for Louisville, Ky., to return with Mrs. McClure, who was called there a fortnight ago by the illness of her mother. The latter has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

GEN. SHERIDAN and his party reached Kansas City, Feb. 1, from New Mexico, on their return from a trip of inspection to points in that section, especially in the neighborhood of the recent Indian depredations. The party went as far south as El Paso and there took stages and made a journey of 250 miles to several posts on the extreme frontier.

A PRESCOTT, Arizona, despatch of Jan. 28, says: "A fire this morning destroyed the building containing the officers' headquarters of the Department of Arizona. Only a small part of the records were saved. There were several iron safes in the building containing money and valuable papers, the contents of which are thought to have been injured."

An entertainment was given at the Executive Mansion, Annapolis, by Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the Governor of Maryland, on the evening of Jan. 27th, which was attended by

Miss Balch, daughter of Admiral Balch, Lieut. H. W. Schaefer, U. S. N.; Lieut. Corwin P. Rees, U. S. N.; Prof. J. M. Rice, U. S. N., and others from the Naval Academy.

COMMODORE BALDWIN's villa, "Snug Harbor," at Newport, has been rented for the coming season by Mr. Samuel F. Burger, of New York.

LIEUT. E. S. FARROW, 21st Infantry, is spending a portion of his leave of absence at Laurel, Del. He expects to start for the West this week or next, unless he is ordered to West Point, which is not unlikely.

J. H. NELSON, late Paymaster, U. S. A., was taken from Governor's Island, N. Y., to the Albany Penitentiary, Feb. 1, in charge of Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Artillery.

UNTIL the return of Col. F. T. Dent, 1st Artillery, from sick leave, Lieut.-Col. John M. Brannan will command the regiment, without however changing his station from Fort Trumbull to Fort Adams. Col. Brannan is at present a member of the Whittaker court.

THE M. O. L. L. U. S., Commandery of Pennsylvania, in its memorial of the death (Nov. 18, 1880) of Brig.-Gen. Jacob Zeilin, U. S. Marine Corps, a companion of the order, pays a high tribute of respect to the deceased officer. It says of him that "his life illustrated the motto of the corps—'Ever faithful'; and among the honored dead, whose names have added lustre to, and must ever adorn our National Annals, few will stand more pre-eminent than that of the gallant soldier and gentleman whose loss we deplore."

THE old officers of the Army will hear with regret of the death of Gen. John Love, which took place Sunday last at Indianapolis, Indiana. Gen. Love was a graduate of West Point of the class of 1841. He was appointed to the 1st Dragoons, in which regiment he served until 1853, when he resigned and settled at Indianapolis, where he had a host of friends. He had been stationed there on recruiting service, and no officer of the Army ever made a better impression on the citizens than he did. Children innumerable were named after him, and we recollect well of seeing in 1846 a stage coach of the old style coming into Cincinnati with LIEUTENANT JOHN LOVE painted upon it. Gen. Love did excellent service in Mexico, and during the civil war. He was Brigade Inspector and afterwards Major General of the Indiana Volunteers. In 1863 he resigned from the volunteer service, but a few months afterwards he took command of a force which was raised to pursue John Morgan, whom he overtook and repulsed at Mount Vernon. He was engaged in various civil pursuits, and was for some years interested in the Gatling machine gun, for which he was the agent in Europe. Gen. Love was a man of the most vigorous and robust order, and his death at the comparatively early age of 60 will surprise his friends, who anticipated for him many more years of usefulness.

COL. MORROW, 31st Infantry, who is now in New York, on duty in connection with the Whittaker court, witnessed a drill of the 7th regiment, National Guard, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 27, and was surprised and greatly pleased at the proficiency exhibited. Afterwards he visited the company and headquarters' rooms, and was still more astonished. He humorously observed that one of his first duties on getting back to Puget Sound would be to send word to the War Authorities at Washington that they must be willing to take hints from the militia, and that in particular it would be well to fit up the headquarters at Puget Sound after the very comfortable pattern of the 7th regiment, New York National Guard.

REFERRING to the death of Mrs. Gen. Thom, noted in a previous number of the JOURNAL, a Portland, Me., paper says: Although she had suffered for two or three days from a very severe headache, such as she had been accustomed to for years, she was very much relieved on Friday and her recovery was confidently expected until the very sudden and alarming change in symptoms, which occurred a few hours before her death. A post mortem examination confirmed the opinion expressed by her physicians that her death was caused by a sudden effusion of water at the base of the brain. Mrs. Thom possessed rare qualifications as a society leader, and her hospitality was noteworthy. She was one of the kindest of women, and many of our citizens are acquainted with her kindly deeds which will keep her memory green.

THE N. Y. Tribune of Jan. 30 says: Mrs. Goff, the wife of the new Secretary of the Navy, is described as a remarkably beautiful and gentle lady. She was, before her marriage, Miss Despard, of Clarksburg, West Virginia. The pair have two children—Guy, a handsome and intelligent boy of fourteen, and Percy, a bright, good-natured nine-years-old.

JOSEPH COURBOLL, an Indian scout, in a recent conversation with a reporter of the Pioneer Press, exhibited what he claimed to be "the watch chain worn by Gen. Custer at the time he was killed. It is a gold vest chain of a linked bar pattern, with a seal pendant. The engraved stone which was formerly set in the latter has been lost, and the cavity filled with red sealing wax. Courboll obtained the chain from one of the Ogallalas at Red Cloud Agency last summer. He says the Indian had purchased the chain and watch from Ink-paduta's son, who killed Custer. The Indian told him that Custer's watch had been sold to a white man who was in the Hills. Courboll says he saw Custer's horse at Red Cloud Agency. The Indians prize the animal very highly, having given the captor ten ordinary horses for it."

THE Castroville, Tex., Quill, of Jan. 23 says: It is with far more than ordinary regret that we chronicle the death of Capt. George Chilson, of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, which sad event occurred at Eagle Pass at the early hour of five o'clock last Thursday morning. Death was caused by a gunshot wound in the head, the fatal weapon being in the hands of

the deceased. Friends claim that Capt. Chilson was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time, and this is doubtless the case, for under no other circumstances would the brave and noble Chilson do such a rash and unfortunate deed. Capt. Chilson was in the prime of life, and had served his country long and well. He was a soldier sans peur, sans reproche, and a chivalrous and noble gentleman. Less than two years since, he married his second wife, while stationed at Brownsville, who, with her little boy and a step-son, mourns his loss. His body was conveyed to San Antonio, and interred in the National Cemetery. Poor Chilson! His body is at rest; his ashes will repose alongside those of his long dead comrades, until a loving and merciful God calls for the noble spirits who made the world happier by their living.

ON Friday evening, January 23, says the N. Y. Tribune: "George Washington Post No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, gave a reception at Delmonico's, at which the officers elected for the following year were installed. The meeting-room was decorated with stands of colors, tricolor bunting, shields, guns, sabres, and bayonets, the latter being arranged in ornamental designs upon the walls. For the sentries at the door and within the room there stood a detail of Regular soldiers and sailors from the Pawhata. The installation was conducted according to the ritual of the Post by Past Department Commander Henry A. Barnum. After these exercises came a supper and dancing. The officers installed were as follows: Commander, Martin T. McMahon; senior vice-commander, Henry E. Davies, Jr.; junior vice-commander, Lloyd Aspinwall; adjutant, Frederick T. Locke; quartermaster, Thomas C. Miles; officer of the day, Charles Fuller; surgeon, Charles Martin; officer of the guard, Ivan Tailor; sergeant-major, Charles Hatch; and quartermaster-sergeant, Alfred Taylor. A hundred or more ladies were present. Among the guests were Gen. McClellan and wife, Gen. Di Censola, Gen. Sickles, and Gen. Ames, formerly Governor of Mississippi."

THE Vancouver Independent of Jan. 13 says: Paymaster J. P. Canby, yesterday disbursed two months' pay to the troops at this post....Gen. H. A. Morrow and family departed for San Francisco, on their way to New York, on Saturday....Gen. Frank Wheaton, in command of the Department, will probably arrive up from San Francisco on the next trip of the Columbia....Capt. H. H. Pierce, 21st Infantry, who has a month's leave of absence, on Saturday departed for Southern California, to seek health benefits....Capt. Thos. McGregor, 1st Cavalry, has been appointed Judge-Advocate Dept. Columbia, and ordered to department headquarters for duty, from Fort Walla Walla....Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chambers, 21st Infantry, who will command Vancouver Barracks, and his regiment during the absence of General Morrow, is expected down from Fort Lapwai this week....Major Lewis C. Forsyth, Assistant Quartermaster at Camp Spokane, arrived at headquarters a few days ago, and left on Monday en route to Washington under orders, on business connected with his department....The wife of Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Cavalry, who has been visiting friends at the post, left on Monday for Portland, en route to Fort Klamath. As her health is improving she will remain in Portland about two weeks....Most of the Hotchkiss breech-loading rifles sent to this department for trial are now being turned over to the Vancouver Arsenal. The general impression seems to be that they are not so serviceable as the regulation Springfield rifle now in use....Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, is now having the Department Rifle Range at Vancouver Barracks greatly improved. The target butts have been moved farther back on the range, and the shooting at all the ranges will be from one stand. The Mill Plain wagon road will pass to the rear of the shooting stand, and neither marksmen nor teams will hereafter interfere with one another....We have before mentioned the establishment of the reading room at Vancouver Barracks. We are now permitted to give some particulars of its career for the month of December. The project has been so successful and the attendance of the soldiers so general that the officers of the 21st Infantry are encouraged to make farther improvements. A second room is now devoted entirely to reading and writing, and the large room to amusements alone. A bagatelle table has been placed in the room, and a number of the privates have clubbed together and rented a billiard table, which will soon be set up. The attendance still increases. The average attendance each day in December was 14 from 1 to 4 p. m., 52 from 6 p. m. to tattoo, and 16 from tattoo to 10 p. m., making a daily average attendance of 82. The experiment has so far proved a grand success, and cannot result other than beneficially to the morale of the command.

GEN. R. B. AYRES, 2d Artillery, has appointed 1st Lieut. George Mitchell his regimental adjutant in place of Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, who has recently gone on a six months' leave of absence.

It is rumored that Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. Rufus Ingalls will be relieved from duty at Chicago and assigned to duty in charge of the quartermaster's depot New York city, lately vacated by Gen. L. C. Easton on retirement. Gen. Ingalls will be welcomed back to New York by a host of friends.

JOHN G. WILLOCK, of Lancaster, O., a brother-in-law of Gen. and Secretary Sherman, is said to be at the point of death.

THE proposition to erect a monument in Baltimore to the memory of the Maryland soldiers who died in the service of the Confederate States was revived at a meeting held in Baltimore Jan. 19. At the meeting Mr. Peters stated that he had in his possession about 300 medals of "Stonewall" Jackson, struck in France by order of Col. Chas. Lamar, of Georgia, one to be presented to each man who had fought under Jackson.

THE Boston Transcript of Jan. 31, says: "Mrs. Lieut. Thackara, a daughter of Gen. Sherman, U. S. A., is seriously ill. Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the General, is at the Commonwealth Hotel with her. Lieut. Thackara, U. S. N., was unable to attend the Merchants' Association dinner on account of the illness of his wife." We learn that Mrs. Thackara is now considered out of danger.

ON Saturday evening, Jan. 29, Gen. Nelson A. Miles attended the dinner given by the Boston Merchants' Association to Secretary Sherman, and in the course of the evening was called upon for a speech. As he arose in response to the call a gentleman at the tables called for "three cheers for the bravest and most successful soldier that Boston furnished for the war of the rebellion," which were given with a will. The General briefly referred to his work on the Ponca commission, the result of which was made public in the published report. He believed that the time had come when every person, white, black or red, was entitled to the protection of and responsible to the laws of the country. He defended the Indians against the sweeping charges made against them, and claimed that there were among them good as well as bad.

ON Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27, a regular meeting of the New York branch of the U. S. Naval Institute was held at the Navy-yard. Lieut. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, was expected to read a paper on Arctic navigation, but as he was not fully recovered from the recent fracture of his leg, and the weather was too severe for him to appear, the corresponding secretary, Lieut.-Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., commanding the Albatross, read the paper for him. It proved to be a very interesting lecture on the needs and methods of Arctic exploration, illustrated from personal experience. The lecturer advised a vessel specially constructed by the Navy for Arctic exploration, preferring a wooden vessel to an iron, and one of 400 tons as the limit. The motive power should be steam. A vote of thanks was moved by Commander Matthews for the able paper. Chief Engineer Loring was unanimously elected vice-president of the New York branch of the institute, and Lieut. Brown was unanimously continued in the office of corresponding secretary. Among those present were Captain Luce of the Minnesota, Commander Wilcox, Lieut. Speyers and Lieut. Hanford of the Alarm, Civil Engineer Prindle and several ladies.

AN Army officer on the Pacific coast sends us the following extract from a letter received by him from a prominent person in Washington: "Enforced retirement I am becoming a convert to every day. Brevets for Indian service I am not much in favor of, as they afford an additional opportunity for the display of favoritism, which it is insinuated by ignorant people has too much to do already in Army matters. I do not think I will receive any promotion over the heads of his seniors in rank, and superior in many respects, until he does something more than it is suspected he has done. Am always glad to receive the news of officers who do not fight their battles on Axminster carpets and waxen floors."

THE President has approved the bill placing Gen. E. O. C. Ord on the retired list of the Army as a major-general, to the general satisfaction of every one.

GEN. GEO. CROOK has returned to his headquarters at Omaha from his recent brief trip to Washington.

SECRETARY of the Navy Goff returned to Washington Jan. 31 from a brief trip to West Virginia.

By the death at Albany, on January 23, of Miss Catharine Quackenbush, at the age of eighty-eight years, a fortune of half a million will be distributed among her relatives. Capt. S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. Navy, inherits about \$70,000; his nephew, John N. Quackenbush, of the Navy, one-third of that amount; the wife of Lieut. Davis, U. S. Navy, a son of the late Admiral Davis, \$70,000; Miss Quackenbush, of this city, about \$25,000, etc.—Washington Star, Jan. 31.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bismarck Tribune writes, under date of Jan. 18, as follows: Maj. A. E. Bates, paymaster, arrived at this post late on the evening of the 12th of Jan., and on the following morning proceeded with the least possible delay or ceremony to gladden the hearts of the boys by disbursing among us the due amount of finance....Capt. Rawn has been granted leave of absence for five months and contemplates going to Pennsylvania as soon as he becomes strong enough to travel with safety....The telegraph line refusing to work westward from the post, this morning, Manager Gordon with a corporal and private started at noon on a repairing tour....1st Sergt. M. H. Wilson and Private O'Brien left on the 15th for Grinnell as escort to Lieut. W. W. Robinson, en route to Fort Buford, D. T....Fort Stevenson has had several fires of more or less magnitude during the fall and winter, the latest being an incipient blaze in Commissary Sergt. Filbrook's room with no more serious result than the burning of a large hole in the floor, though it is extremely fortunate that it was discovered so soon, as with a little more headway it would have been beyond control by any possible means at hand and a great many of the buildings in the garrison must have been burned....Private Tackey while engaged in loading a sled with ice a few days ago, fell with a large piece in such a manner as to crush the first finger of his left hand so seriously as to necessitate amputation....A splendid lot of very fine ice is now being secured for next summer's use.

THE Bismarck Tribune, of Jan. 21, says: Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes, now on signal duty at Bismarck, has been transferred from Battery L, 2d Artillery, to Battery H....Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Infantry, was in the city Wednesday. He returned from the east Saturday....Major A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. A., was unable to get to the Little Missouri to pay the troops, therefore he left for the east Saturday....Lieut. Chas. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, is at Washington, hav-

ng just returned from visiting his family in Florida. He will return to his post in February.

The *Cheyenne Leader*, of Jan. 27, says: Among the west bound passengers, yesterday, were Major W. M. Notson, surgeon; Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry, and Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry. They were en route to Fort Douglas, Utah. A detachment of 50 recruits were taken through on No. 3 yesterday to Fort Douglas for the 14th Infantry. They were in charge of Captain J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry.

The House Committee on Military Affairs in recommending the passage of the bill putting Brevet Major-Gen. William N. Averell on the retired list, say, "We cannot be mistaken in saying that in the innumerable examples of patriotic service furnished by the late war, no one combines in it more of constant and protracted exposure, danger, and exhausting toil, greater demand for vigilance, sagacity, energy, and self-reliant command, more masterly ability, both in plan and execution, or more uniform success in campaign or battle, than is shown in the services of Gen. Averell." They give a synopsis of the General's Regular Army record, a list of his battles and a letter from the late Surgeon N. D. Stewart, in regard to which they say: "It will be seen that this officer was a member of Gen. Averell's staff, was his constant companion throughout the late war, and is, of all others, perhaps the most competent person living to give true and full information as to the arduousness of the general's services, the nature and effect of his wounds and disabilities, and the causes thereof, and of the danger to his life to be apprehended from his continuing in the service after the period at which his growing disabilities compelled him to resign, as explained by Dr. Stewart in his said letter."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a slip from a Wisconsin paper, consisting of a telegraphic item of Army appointments, which contains a blunder, either in name or rank in the case of every officer mentioned. The names appear as A. David Wayne, to be judge advocate general; Col. George L. Frehlig, to be assistant paymaster general; Charles Henry Whipple and William H. Comegies, to be paymasters with rank of major, lieutenant; Col. S. B. Holobird, to be assistant quartermaster-general; Major W. Mercers, to be deputy quartermaster-general; Captain James Gillis, to be quartermaster; Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, to be assistant quartermaster-general; Major Charles G. Santelle, to be deputy quartermaster-general; Captain J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be quartermaster-general, with the rank of major; 1st Lieuts. Charles R. Barnew, of the 58th Artillery, and C. A. H. McCauly, 3d Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster generals with rank of captain. Byron's definition of military glory as dying in a ditch, and having your name spelt wrong in the gazette, is a small affair to this.

A correspondent pays this well-turned compliment: "The numerous friends and admirers of Mrs. Susie B. Brechemin, wife of Dr. Louis Brechemin, U. S. Army, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., now stationed at Fort Meade, Dakota, will be pleased to learn that at an amateur musicale recently given in Deadwood, the capital of the Black Hills golden region, her rich soprano voice was pronounced by competent critics as superb and faultless in execution—winning for her from a cultured and discriminating audience repeated encores. Those who a few years ago in Philadelphia had the pleasure of hearing the brilliant voice of this gifted lady will be charmed to learn, that in the distant region wherein she is now sojourning, and where gold is the standard of excellence, her sweet notes are always above par and command the highest premium—the admiration and applaud of her host of friends."

The *Yellowstone Journal* of Jan. 15, says: A work of art in which the people of this section may be expected to feel some interest is the forthcoming painting of "Custer's last rally" which is being executed in Kansas City by Mr. John Mulvaney. The artist has been engaged on this work for about two years, and expects to complete it early next spring.

The Government Printing-office is almost daily in receipt of letters from medical men asking where they can obtain copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War. A bill has recently been introduced in Congress which authorizes the printing of an edition of 50,000 copies of each of the four volumes heretofore issued. The fifth volume is now going through the press. Should the bill become a law these books will be gratuitously distributed by members of Congress.

An old colored man named J. Lewis, has just died at Cambridge, Kings County, N. S. He was a slave on board the United States frigate *Chesapeake* at the time she was captured by the British frigate *Shannon* in 1813, and was carried to Halifax by the victors.

CAPT. EADS quotes Commodore Shufeldt, U. S. N., Gen. Gillmore, U. S. A., Capt. Edward Hartt, U. S. Naval Constructor, Mr. E. J. Reed, the British expert, and General Beauregard amongst those favoring his ship canal project.

COMMODORE A. S. CROWNSHIELD, U. S. N., writes to the *New York World* that the Tehuantepec railway project of Capt. Eads must be experimental at best, and that it is not at all certain that ships so taken up will not be seriously injured. On the other hand, the Nicaragua route has about it no elements of uncertainty. Mr. John Lenthall, formerly Chief Naval Constructor, U. S. N., is also spoken of as against the railway plan and in favor of the Nicaragua.

A NAVY OFFICER writes to the *JOURNAL* as follows: The brevity of Commodore Perry's despatch to the Secretary of the Navy after the battle of Lake Erie, and before the age of telegraphic despatches, has often been the subject of eulogy and comment: "We have met the enemy and they

are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. Yours with great respect and esteem, O. H. Perry." But the laconic brevity of this despatch is paralleled by the following a century earlier: "Canterbury, off Syracuse, Aug. 16, 1718. Sir: We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels that were upon this coast, the number as per margin. I am, etc., George Walton. To Sir George Byng, Commander-in-Chief, etc."

GEN. HAZEN has recommended to the Secretary of War that the name of Fort Whipple be changed to Fort Myer, in memory of the late chief signal officer. A correspondent of the *Washington Evening Star*, commenting upon this recommendation, says: "Complimentary to the memory of a worthy officer, no doubt, but of doubtful propriety, is the change of name of Fort Whipple across the river, to Fort Myer, which the morning papers announce as proposed. Possibly, it may be well to rotate the names of our forts among the names of the distinguished dead, giving each a chance for a limited time, but it is a plan now for the first time suggested, and it should be adopted only after mature consideration."

FROM a report made by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, 25th Inf., commanding at Fort Duncan, Texas, in the case of the late Capt. Chilson, 8th Cavalry, it appears that he exhibited marked signs of insanity on the day previous to his decease: calling upon Col. Dallas and stating that his life was in danger, that attempts would be made that night to murder him by the people of Texas, and that this hostility towards him grew out of the fact that he had acted as counsel for an officer of the 20th Infantry in a late trial, etc. He had been apparently facified by being allowed an extra sentinel before his quarters, and the presence of his 1st sergeant in an adjoining room, but suddenly, the next morning, without any warning in time for anyone to interfere, he darted from his bed into another room, seized a carbine and placing the muzzle to his forehead discharged the piece in such a manner as to cause the ball to pass directly through his head. His death must have been instantaneous. The report ends as follows: "Capt. Chilson was an amiable and pleasant gentleman and a good officer. The disaster which has overtaken him, I am informed, resulted from an hereditary disposition to insanity."

GEN. GRANT is to preside at a meeting of the Young Men's Central Republican Club of King's County, New York, to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Feb. 9th.

THE Annapolis correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, under date of Jan. 11, writes: "Ensign E. M. Katz reported at the Naval Academy to-day for temporary duty. The United States sloop *Dale* and steamer *Standish* left to-day, at 11 o'clock, for Norfolk, for repairs for the summer cruise of the cadets. The steamer *Phlox* went in tow of the *Dale*. Lieut.-Commander John Schonler was in charge of the two vessels."

In the war of Isthmian argument going on between Admiral Ammen and Captain Eads, the former says that Lieut.-Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., who had charge of and transported the obelisk across the water to New York, writes as follows: "However successful Captain Eads may be in moving a laden ship across such a distance, over such varying grades, the ship would not float on reaching the point where the floating would be a matter of some importance. The jarring in motion, no less than the development of strains not provided for in ship construction, must inevitably open every seam and cause every rivet to leak."

A FORT Buford telegram of Jan. 30, to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says: "Lieut. Booth, Company B, 7th Infantry, reached here to-day, four days out from Poplar River, with a detachment of thirty men from this post. The last snowfall was about four inches, dry in quality, and drifted so that a road had to be broken all the way—a labor of no small difficulty. Officers and men were willing to undergo greater hardship, however, in order to reach the comforts of this, their proper post, after the exposure and unpicturesque ruggedness of Poplar River. Officers and men have endured the severest hardships without murmuring, and the only regret expressed is that the results attained have not been greater, though that they have not been in no way the act of the active participants. The Paymaster was unable to continue his journey to Poplar River yesterday on account of the snow drifts, but hopes to be able to get through to-morrow. The Indians imprisoned here remain quiet and continue to express themselves as more than satisfied. Major Brotherton does not trust them in the least, however, and has detailed Lieut. Robinson as Provost Marshal, with such instructions as will insure the more complete discipline of the post."

SECRETARY OF WAR Ramsey returned to Washington this week from attending his brother's funeral at St. Paul.

A DESPATCH from Washington says that the findings of the General Court-martial in the case of 2d Lieutenant J. H. Lane, 25th Infantry, recently nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as 1st Lieutenant, have been received at the office of the Judge-Advocate-General. The Court-martial recommends Lane's dismissal from the Service.

THE *Vancouver Independent*, of Jan. 20, says: The absence of mail and telegraph facilities for ten days makes business dull at headquarters. Gen. G. B. Dandy, Disbursing Quartermaster, Portland, Or., was at headquarters on Friday engaged as a member of a Board of Survey. The antics of a few of the boys in blue after pay day has resulted in reinforcements to the shovel brigade at the post, and more cleanliness of the walks and roads is the fulfillment of the penalty. Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chambers, 21st Infantry, telegraphed on the 13th that prevailing storms prevented his immediate departure from Fort Lapwai for this post, and it is still uncertain when he can come down. Lieut. A. R. Egbert's raw recruits are getting the rawness somewhat worn

off by persistent drilling at the barracks, and by the time they go forward to their posts they will no longer be set down as on the half-shell. Capt. James Miller, 2d Infantry, who accompanied Gen. Wheaton to San Francisco, arrived up on Friday, and is now at the post awaiting the opening of navigation on the upper Columbia, when he will return to Fort Coeur d'Alene. Major Joel G. Trimble, 1st Cavalry, has recently written an account of the Nez Perce war, which certainly gives that tribe all the credit any body could ask, and published the same in the *Walla Walla Union*. He draws a mild bow for one who has hunted Indians so hard. Last Friday there was another episode at the garrison, two episodes, both boys, twins in fact, presented by the wife of Major John A. Kress, of the Ordnance Department. This is the second pair of twins at the garrison within two months, and if this sort of thing goes on much longer none but single men will consent to be assigned to Vancouver Barracks. In view of the prevalence of scarlet fever as an epidemic in Portland, Major John Moore, Medical Director of the Department of the Columbia, has written a letter advising the people of the garrison and of Vancouver town to prevent any children from visiting Portland during the prevalence of the epidemic, and cautioning every one concerning entering rooms where there has been scarlet fever. The recommendations of the letter are timely, and should be strictly followed by all our people. Orders will be issued at the garrison to enforce proper precautions.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie sees in Captain Slade of the British army a wonderful resemblance to her son, the late ex-Prince Imperial. Captain Slade's wife has been offered by Queen Victoria a suite of apartments at Hampton Court.

THE widow of Gen. Thomas is living in Troy in comfortable circumstances, the *Press* says, although she receives no pension from the Government.

QUARTERMASTER-GEN. MEIGS has lately written a letter to confirm the statement that Hooker fought the battle of Lookout Mountain above the clouds. "I thought at the time," says Gen. Meigs, "that the clouds (mists for those who prefer the term) saved our Army a good many lives, and was a great assistance to it in carrying the mountain."

THE house built in Washington by Commodore Decatur, and afterward occupied by Judah P. Benjamin, is now in possession of Gen. Beale, and Gen. Grant becomes a guest in it while in Washington.

THE *Chicago Times* says: Gen. Delos B. Sacket, who was on Friday confirmed by the Senate to be Inspector-General of the Army, is intimately and well known to many of our citizens, having been on duty at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters as Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Missouri for the past five or six years. A man of fine presence, courtly in manner and soldierly in address, he is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in the Army, and is exceedingly popular both in and out of military circles. His promotion at this time will be especially gratifying to the officers of the Army, for it is conceded that it has been fairly and honorably won by long, faithful, and distinguished services, and he will bring to his new position an immense amount of practical knowledge that cannot fail to be of benefit to the Army, and his qualities as an executive officer will be brought into full play in case a reorganization of the militia of the States is decided upon by the various State legislatures. Gen. Sacket will be greatly missed from this city by his friends, but a warm and hearty welcome awaits him in Washington, where he will go upon his return from New Mexico, where he is now engaged with the Lieutenant-General in inspecting certain railway points in regard to the construction of new Army posts.

A WRITER in the *St. Louis Republican* says of the promotion of Col. Chas. H. Tompkins: A son of Col. D. D. Tompkins, Quartermaster U. S. Army, an officer of the old regime and prominent in the Mexican war, he was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1854, from which he was dismissed (or resigned) for "hazing," probably, or some other youthful escapade. Determined to be a soldier at all hazards, he enlisted as a private in the mounted service in 1856, and was assigned to Co. I, 1st regiment dragoons; was promoted corporal and sergeant, and discharged at the expiration of his term of service in 1861. At the commencement of the late war of the Rebellion, readily securing the appointment of second lieutenant in the cavalry, he was promoted to first lieutenant within a month, and appointed captain and assistant quartermaster within six months from the date of his first commission. Subsequently appointed colonel of the 1st Vermont Cavalry (volunteers) he served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, was brevetted for gallant conduct at Fairfax Court-house, Va., and in the campaigns of Gens. Banks and McDowell—and afterward brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Not being in the service at the date of his first appointment, it did not come under the head of "promotions from the ranks," and yet having served an enlistment, his appointment is regarded as due to his previous services as a meritorious non-commissioned officer. He has the proud distinction of being the officer highest in rank of the large number promoted from the ranks, or of those who have served a period of enlistment in the ranks.

THE *Norfolk Landmark* of Jan. 30, says: Chief Engineer F. C. Dale and family left last night for Washington. The new chief reports on Tuesday. Lieut. W. C. Gibson reported for duty yesterday as executive officer of the United States steamer *Yantic*.

LIEUT. E. R. MOORE, now stationed at the Naval Observatory, is with his family residing at 2022 G street, Washington. Mrs. Moore and her sister Miss Maudie Carleton, are daughters of the late Gen. James Henry Carleton, U. S. A. These

ladies are direct descendants of Lord Dorchester, Sir Guy Carleton and Gen. James Wolfe, also George Clinton of Revolutionary fame, and cousins to Gen. James Longstreet.

THE *Bismarck Tribune*, of January 28th, says: The "Custer Avengers" of Co. L, 7th Cavalry, will give a grand farewell ball at Fort Lincoln, on the evening of the 3d of the next month.... If the Bismarck boys want a good time, they can do no better than to visit Fort Lincoln next Thursday night, the occasion being the party to be given by Company L.

It is rumored that Chief Engineer Wm. H. King will be ordered to this yard in charge of the Steam Engineering Department. The many friends of Mr. King would be pleased to see him in charge of the Department here. His time is nearly out in charge of the Steam Engineering store.

2d LIEUT. H. O. S. HEISTAND, 11th Infantry, contributes to Frank Leslie's illustrated paper of Feb. 12th, four spirited sketches of the engagement between Major Ilges's troops and the hostile Uncapapa Sioux on the Missouri River.

LIEUT.-COL. FRANKLIN E. HUNT, late Deputy Paymaster General, whose death is reported to have occurred at Fort Leavenworth on the 2d of Feb., 1881, was a native of New Jersey, and graduated at West Point in 1829. He received his promotion in the several grades of 2d and 1st Lieut. and Captain in the 4th Artillery. Entering the Pay Department in March 1855, he was retired June 7th, 1879, being then over 62 years of age, and having served over 45 years. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Col. for faithful and meritorious service during the War of the Rebellion. The death of Lieut.-Col. Hunt creates another vacancy on the retired list.

LIEUT. A. M. FULLER, 2d Cavalry, acted as best man at the marriage of Miss Violet B. Beale and Mr. George C. Bloomer, which ceremony came off at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., on the evening of the 2d of Feb., the Right Rev. Bishop Pinckney, of the Maryland Diocesan, officiating.

CHAPLAIN GEORGE G. MULLINS, of the 25th Infantry, is again in Washington on business connected with the "Education in the Army." He is indefatigable in his attention to this subject and reports everything pertaining to it in a prosperous condition. The only drawbacks are that men and pecuniary means are not available to carry into effect all the changes projected. His great success in New York was referred to in last week's JOURNAL.

THE marriage of ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody and Miss Mary E. Hamilton, was celebrated at noon on Thursday at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Gen. George W. Cullum, 5th avenue and 33d street, N. Y. The bride, a granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton and a cousin of Mrs. William Astor, was given away by her brother, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton. She was dressed in olive velvet trimmed with lace and pearls. The number of invited guests was large. Music was furnished by an orchestra concealed in the conservatory.

THE name of Paymaster Rodney Smith, nominated to the Senate for promotion to Deputy Paymaster General on the 24th of January, was omitted in last week's issue of the JOURNAL, as no date could be placed upon it at the War Department, in consequence of a protest filed by one or more paymasters, standing on the Register below Major Smith respecting his relative rank in the corps. It was thought that the nomination might be withdrawn until this question had been authoritatively settled. Major Charles M. Terrell claims that the appointment as additional paymaster, which he received June 30, 1862, was in the Regular Army, and that he has been continuously in the service ever since. If this claim, which has been submitted to the Attorney-General, were allowed, Col. Smith would be ranked by Major Terrell and others who now follow him on the Army Register.

THE petition of the commissioned officers of the 6th Cavalry against the restoration of certain officers, which was referred to in the JOURNAL of January 29th, was sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War January 20th, 1881. It covers the case not only of the officers named, but of any other officers who may seek restoration without full investigation, in which their former commanders and all interested officers may be heard. This petition was forwarded with the signatures of fifteen officers of the regiment by endorsement, dated May 13th, 1880, stating that other copies would be forwarded after submission to other officers who were then absent mostly in the field. It is finally submitted on the 23d of December, 1880, with the signatures of 31 officers, by Col. Carr, through the regular channels.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of an invitation to the Calico hop, given at Fort Dodge, Kansas, by the enlisted men, one evening last week.

CAPT. F. L. GUENTHER, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave of absence from Newport Barracks, Ky., is visiting temporarily at 59 East 83d street, New York city.

THE Naval Board for the examination of pay officers re-assembled at the Navy Department this week, after a recess of a few days. Among those ordered before the Board, with the view to their appointment as paymasters in the Navy, are a son of ex-Secretary of War and Judge McCrary, Pay Clerk Danl. Farrell, Jr., of the Navy, I. T. Van Patten, and W. B. Wilcox.

A WASHINGTON despatch, of Feb. 1, says: The party tonight at General Sherman's residence, in 15th street, was a brilliant affair. A raging snowstorm did not deter people from attending, nor was the dressing any the less elegant. Miss Sherman and Miss Rachel assisted their father in receiving. They were further assisted by their guest, Miss Sherman.

GEN. HAZEN has made some changes in the details of officers on signal service in Washington.

LIEUT. F. SCHWATKA, 3d Cavalry, has written a letter favoring a search expedition for the *Jeannette*.

LIEUT. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, 3d Artillery, on leave of absence, passed through Chicago last week. Captains W. L. Kellogg and F. E. Lacey, and Lieuts. E. O. Gibson and C. S. Burbank of the 10th Inf., registered at the Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Missouri, en route to Rock Island Arsenal to attend a General Court-martial.

Commodore T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., reviews in detail, and with very sharp adverse criticism, the late letter of General Beauregard to Captain Eads, in support of the ship 'railway' canal.

THE students of the military department of Asbury University, Indiana, recently gave a dinner at the Central House, Greencastle, Ind., to Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M. U. S. A., formerly Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University. The reception was cordial and brilliant, and many complimentary speeches were made. Captain Wheeler has gone to his station in Montana.

THE New York Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., had a fine time at its monthly banquet at Delmonico's this week. Major A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., was invested a member of the council, vice General Chauncey McKeever, resigned, and the following were elected members: Col. C. L. Long, Gen. J. B. Carr, Lieut.-Col. H. E. Lord, and Capt. A. B. Beers.

THE following verses, from the poem "Our Home—Our Country," contributed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, recently to the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Cambridge, Mass., his native city, will strike a sympathetic chord in more than one reader of the JOURNAL:

From Pisa's tower: my straining sight
Roamed wandering leagues away,
When lo! a private's banner bright,
The starry blue, the red, the white,
In far Livorno's bay.

Hot leaps the life-blood from my heart,
Forth springing the sudden tear;
The ship that rocks by yonder mart
Is of my land, my life, a part—
Home, home, sweet home is here!

So rose the picture full in view
I paint in feebler song;
Such power the seamless banner knew
Of red and white and starry blue
For exiles banished long.

O boys, dear boys, who wait as men
To guard the heaven-bright folds,
Bless are the eyes that see: gain
That banner, seamless now, as then—
The fairest earth beholds!

THE JOINTED GUN.—A pattern has been sealed to govern the manufacture of a 7-pounder rifled muzzle-loading steel gun of 400 pounds (Mark 1), with the necessary sights and fittings. The gun consists of two portions, the breech portion and the muzzle portion.

The breech portion is arranged to contain the charge and projectile. It is formed out of a solid block of steel; the rear end is turned in the usual manner, while the front end is screwed to receive the junction nut. This nut cannot be removed from the chase by reason of the sight ring, which is permanently attached to the chase. The chase has a muzzle swell for purposes of strength. The two parts of the gun are united by means of the junction nut and the screw on the breech portion referred to, in conjunction with a spigot and faucet joint. A gas ring is introduced at the joint to prevent any escape of gas. A key or feather on the muzzle portion agrees with a keyway or recess in the breech, ensuring that the two parts come together correctly. The union of the two portions of the gun is effected by turning the junction nut or trunnion piece, until the whole is screwed together, after which a few moderate blows in the trunnion, judiciously applied, suffice to ensure the efficacy of the screwing up. The directions in which the trunnion nut are to revolve are indicated by the words "slacken" and "tighten," which are stamped above the trunnions. The trunnion nut is home when the line on its rear face accords with a similar line upon the top of the breech, and it should not be screwed beyond this point.

Weight of gun—breech portion 201 lb., muzzle 199 lb.—400 lb.; preponderance, 16 lb.; length of gun, 70.45 in.; length of bore, 66.5 in.; calibre, 2½ in.; chamber—diameter, 2.56 in.; length, 11.07; capacity, 54 cubic inches; rifling—number of grooves, eight; twist, increasing from one in eighty calibres at breech to one turn in thirty calibres at 3.53 in. from muzzle, then uniform one in thirty calibres; length, 54.73 in.

The gun is vented vertically 5.25 in. from the end of the bore. At the entrance of the powder-chamber, which is of greater diameter than the rest of the bore, there is a contraction or "choke," to ensure the projectile being always rammed to a definite point.

The gun is provided with two sets of sights, the tangent scale sights, which drop into blocks forged solid into the breech of the gun, and the foresights, which are attached to the sight ring in advance of the trunnions.

The tangent scale sights each consist of a steel bar graduated up to 15 degrees, upon which is an attached head with deflecting leaf, having a notch for rough laying and a small hole beneath for fine sighting. The moveable clamp is fitted with a nut and screw for fine readings of elevation. The correctional angle for deflection is 1 degree. The foresights each consist of a metal stem, having a head furnished with a hog-backed projection for rough laying and cross wires for fine sighting. The lower portion of the stem has a coarsely pitched screw cut upon it, agreeing with a nut in the sight ring. The sight is prevented from turning by means of a drop socket and keys. The following sights are used with the gun: Sights, rifled ordnance, M.L. gun, 7 pr. 400 lb. Tangent scales, 2; fore, 2.—Broad Arrow.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
NATHAN GOFF, JR., Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, chief
Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, chief.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, chief.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank) Richard L. Law, chief.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, assistant.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remey, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Krafft, superintendent.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, supt.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear Admiral D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.

Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.

Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

From-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. At Callao, Dec. 7. Expected to relieve the *Wachusett* at Panama about the middle of February.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Mare Island, repairing. Expected to be ready about the middle of February to proceed to Panama, where her officers and crew are to be relieved by others sent from the United States.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Shanghai, Dec. 28.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 22, after a pleasant run of three days from Pensacola. Commander Yates, with the Consul (American), called upon the Governor and was cordially received. The Governor expressed regret that he could not return the call in person, owing to lameness, but that his chief of staff would do so. There were in the port about six United States vessels, schooners, and barques loading with sugar. On the day of the arrival of the *Alliance*, H. M. S. *Blanche* left for Sinal after a visit at that port of 24 hours. The *Alliance* would leave Matanzas Jan. 29, would communicate with our representative at Cardenas, and would be in Havana, Jan. 31. Health of the ship is good. Is going to Key West, from which port she will sail about Feb. 5 for New Orleans. Arrived at Key West, Feb. 4. All well on board.

ASHUELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Tientsin, Dec. 15. All well on board.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. A cable despatch reports the arrival of this vessel at Gibraltar, Jan. 12.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Cruising in the West Indies. Was at Port Royal, Jamaica, Jan. 17. Will be at New Orleans about the middle of February.

LAKEWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao, Dec. 8.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Left Montevideo, Dec. 16, for Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan. Will remain during the warm season. All well.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Navy-yard, New York.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Ordered to Villefranche to replenish her stores and for inspection.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. Shanghai, Dec. 27.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Sailed from San Francisco, Jan. 2, for Acapulco, Mexico.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Washington.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Navy-yard, New York.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 23.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Commissioned at Mare Island, Jan. 13. Is to be engaged in surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, Dec. 23. To leave Jan. 4 for Hong Kong, arriving there about the 20th, and stopping en route at Fouchow and Amoy.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship, Baltimore.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s. a.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. At Montevideo, Nov. 20.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Left Yokohama, Jan. 3, for Kobe, where she would remain two weeks, and go to Nagasaki.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. D. B. Harmony. At Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Dec. 31, to proceed next day to Port Spain, Trinidad, thence off Santa Cruz to obtain mails from St. Thomas, then to Port Royal, Jamaica, where she expected to arrive about Jan. 20. On Dec. 20, Governor Wm. Robinson, of Barbadoes, visited this vessel. Nine American vessels were in port during the stay of this vessel. Arrived at Port Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 3. No communication with the port on account of fever. Sailed on the 6th and arrived at St. Croix, W. I., Jan. 9, where she was on the 15th. Expected to leave on Jan. 17 for Jamaica, thence to New Orleans.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Is still at Mare Island, getting ready for her passage to Hampton Roads, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Villefranche, Dec. 22, painting and repairing.

On the 11th of February will be released Thomas McGrath, a native of Portsmouth, Va., a machinist on board the *Trenton*, who was tried some time since at the Maidstone Sessions, County Kent, England, for the manslaughter of Wm. Ashdown, a cabman, on the night of Aug. 9, in the town of Gravesend, twenty-one miles from London, on the Thames, off which port the *Trenton* then lay. The Home Secretary of England, after a consideration of the case, in which it was shown that McGrath committed the act in self-defence, after he had been barbarously treated by three ruffians, considerably modified the sentence.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Barbadoes, Jan. 22. All well.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. At Panama, Dec. 4.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Cruising on the coast of Italy. At Naples, Jan. 31.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander E. T. Woodward. Left Norfolk, Jan. 30, for Halifax.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chinabote, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 25 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Joe. Marthon; *Leligh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Ma-hopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Dale* and *Standish* arrived at Norfolk, Feb. 2, for repairs. To be fitted.

At the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, recently, Charles E. Currier, a smith's apprentice, undertook to lower a piece of iron weighing about a ton and a half, which was hanging from a crane, and in doing so lifted the pawl, when the winch-handle flew back and struck him in the face, knocking out two of his teeth and making a gash which required three stitches to close; had not the winch pawled itself just as the handle struck him, he would probably have been killed. His wounds were dressed by Medical Inspector Leach, at the yard hospital.

The Norfolk *Landmark* of Feb. 2 says: The U. S. revenue cutter *Hamilton* is lying at the Navy-yard, where she will remain to take on stores for a few days. Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm reported for duty to-day as Chief Engineer of the yard. Mr. Stamm served his apprenticeship at the Gosport Iron Works, which were located in this city many years ago. The Steam Engineering Department resumed work yesterday morning with a small force.

Affairs in China are reported quiet. The Russian admiral, with portion of his fleet, is at Nagasaki; the remainder at Yokohama. The health of officers and men on the Asiatic station was excellent, at last date, Dec. 27.

The British steamer *Bombay*, owned by Chinese, loaded with cotton, was burned on the Yang-tse on Christmas. This is the steamer that sank the American war vessel *Onيدا* within a few miles of Yokohama in 1869.

In his recent dredging expedition from Charleston, S. C., across the Gulf Stream, Commander Bartlett, of the United States Coast Survey, was surprised to find the depths much less than was expected. This induced him, although the trip was one primarily for dredging, to extend the work of sounding; and he accordingly ran a line of soundings nearly along the warmest band of the Gulf Stream, commonly called the axis of the stream, for a distance of 150 miles, from latitude 32 deg. to latitude 33 deg. 30 min. north, on which he obtained depths varying from 233 to 450 fathoms, where it was supposed that the depths would range from 600 to 1,000 fathoms. At the northeast end of this line, in about latitude 33 deg. 30 min. north, the depth suddenly increased, in a distance of fifteen miles, from 457 to 1,336 fathoms.

The Court of Claims in the case of Commander Samuel Nagaw, U. S. Navy, (retired), recently decided, say in regard

to the pay of retired officers of the Navy: "We have no doubt that the Revised Statutes enact that an officer retired on retired pay is to be paid according to the provisions of section 1588, and that an officer retired on furlough pay is to be paid according to the provisions of section 1593. Such being the case we could not turn to the original acts even if it were conceded that they show that the law has been changed in the revision." Congress has the right, the court holds, to alter the salaries of public officers at any time. "Being so, the claimant must accept the salary which the law affixes to his office in full compensation, even though it be, as he contends, less than a previous law allowed him. The judgment of the court is that the claimant's petition be dismissed." In the case of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. Navy, (retired), decided at the same time, they say: "This case differs from the last in but two respects: 1st. When the claimant was retired, the Revised Statutes were in force. 2d. The claimant has, in accordance with the provision of section 1593 of the Revised Statutes, been transferred from the retired list on furlough pay to the retired list on retired pay. It is not perceived how either of these facts makes the case more favorable for the claimant. The judgment of the court is that the claimant's petition be dismissed."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JAN. 31.—Carpenter Warren Barnard, to the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FEB. 1.—Lieutenant Thomas C. Terrell, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Medical Inspector Archibald C. Rhoades, as member of a Board of Examiners at Philadelphia on the 1st of March.

FEB. 2.—Ensign Bradley A. Fiske, to examination for promotion.

Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade, for examination before Retiring Board.

FEB. 3.—Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, to the Navy-yard, New York, for the purpose of examining the ventilating apparatus now fitting on board the Brooklyn, and when completed will return and resume his duties at Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

JAN. 31.—Pay Inspector Frank C. Cosby has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton, European Station, on the 1st of January last, and has been ordered as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th of February.

Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell, from temporary duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th of February, and to continue on duty as paymaster of the yard.

FEB. 1.—Medical Director Edward Shippen, from special duty at Philadelphia, on the 28th of February, and ordered to duty as president of a Board of Examiners at Philadelphia on the 1st of March.

Surgeon John H. Clark, from the receiving ship Wabash on the 26th of February, and ordered as member of a Board of Examiners at Philadelphia on the 1st of March.

Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, from the Michigan on the 25th of February, and ordered as recorder of a Board of Examiners at Philadelphia on the 1st of March.

Surgeon Aaron S. Oberly, from the Powhatan on the 7th of February, and ordered to the Richmond, and as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 26th of February from San Francisco.

Surgeon Thomas C. Walton, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the Powhatan on the 7th of February.

FEB. 2.—Professor Edward S. Holden, from duty at the Naval Observatory, and leave of absence granted for one year.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Boatswain John Burrows, from January 30, 1881.

CONFIRMED.

Commodore Hugh Y. Purviance has been confirmed by the Senate to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy on the retired list.

REVOKED.

The orders of Medical Inspector Chas. H. Burbank as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station and placed on sick leave.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman Foxhall A. Parker.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Fleet Surgeon Francis M. Gannell have been so far modified that he will regard himself detached from the Asiatic Station and return home without waiting for his relief.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Master Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder for two weeks. To Midshipman Edward Lloyd Jr., attached to the training ship Constitution for thirty days.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Master Lazarus L. Reamey, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from February 2, 1881, vice Lieutenant Thomas A. De Blois, resigned.

Ensign Bradley A. Fiske, a resident of Illinois, to be a Master in the Navy, from February 2, 1881, vice Master Reamey, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Henry C. Wakenshaw, a resident of New Jersey, to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 2, 1881, vice Ensign Fiske, nominated for promotion.

Major Rodney Smith, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 24, 1881, vice Feibiger, promoted.

Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified for promotion to be subject to the required examinations before being commissioned.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Chaplain G. A. Crawford reported at Shanghai on the 23d of December last, and has been assigned to duty on board the flag ship Richmond as the relief of Chaplain Richard Hayward, who will return to the United States via Europe.

Lieut. Dennis H. Mahony reported on December 23, last, and was assigned to temporary duty on board the Richmond until falling in with the Alert, when he would be ordered to duty on board that vessel.

Lieutenant Ambrose B. Wyckoff on his arrival on the station would be assigned to duty on board the Swatara.

The officers' complements of all the vessels on the Asiatic Station are now filled.

CAPTAIN SALDANHA DE GAMA, of the Brazilian navy, who is now in San Francisco, is said to be a lineal descendant of the illustrious navigator, Vasco da Gama. The latter's explorations and discoveries began in 1497.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

CAPT. JAMES E. JOUETT, commanding the naval station at Port Royal, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, Jan. 26, that under the Department order he delivered to the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery the two brass field pieces—3 pounders, of ante-Revolutionary date—captured by the Navy at Hilton Head, Nov. 13, 1861. The return of the pieces after 19 years captivity to the company was most gratifying, not only to the company, but to the whole community of Beaufort, S. C.

The 25th was set apart as a day of rejoicing, in commemoration of the event. A salute was fired in honor of the Secretary of the Navy of 19 guns, which was returned by the *New Hampshire*, as the company represents the State of South Carolina and her Governor. In the evening, at Beaufort, a banquet was given in honor of the event, the only invited guests being the officers of the *New Hampshire*, who were requested to appear in full dress uniform, which Capt. Jouett considered a most happy and cordial sentiment on the part of the people. Everything passed off in the most cheering and cordial manner.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL, on board the *New Hampshire*, sends us a further account of the affair, from the Beaufort *Crescent*, preting it by saying:

"The appreciation manifested is all the more noteworthy from the fact that it was in Beaufort (the home of the Rhett, etc.) that the secession movement is said to have originated. Capt. Stuart, who commanded the battery during the war, is now the leading physician in this section. He is of very tall stature, and is noted for his fine military appearance, as also for his great courtliness of manner. I mention these matters thinking you might wish to include them in your notice of the affair."

The description in the Beaufort paper is substantially what we have already given. We shall probably refer again to the subject another week.

THE JEANNETTE.—A conference was held at the Navy Department on Wednesday between the Secretary, the chiefs of bureaus and ex-Secretary Thompson relative to the proposed equipment of a vessel to search for the *Jeannette*. Mr. Thompson was opposed to sending the *Wachusett*, as her guns would have to be taken out and expensive alterations made and because it would require nearly 100 men to man her. A suitable whaler could be purchased and fitted out at considerable less expense and only thirty men would be required.

A few days previous, upon being asked what the preparation and equipment of a man-of-war for the proposed cruise would probably cost, Commodore Jeffers said: "Not less than \$75,000, and that sum would have to be specially appropriated, as there is no existing appropriation which would be available." The other way in which Commodore Jeffers thought it might be possible to relieve the *Jeannette* is by the purchase and equipment of a steam whaler in San Francisco. "These vessels," he said, "are built expressly for Arctic service, and it is probable that one of them might be bought or chartered for the purpose suggested. It is probable, however, that as last year's whaling season was a very successful one, a high price would have to be paid for a suitable ship."

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—Before a General Court-martial which met at the New York Navy-yard, Dec. 15, 1880, was tried Coal heaver William Brown, U. S. N., on charges 1st, of assault and battery, and 2d, of manslaughter—the specifications alleging ill-treatment of second class fireman John Kennedy, on the *Minnesota*, which resulted in the latter's death on the 18th of May, 1880. The court found the prisoner guilty of the assault and battery, and not guilty of the manslaughter, and sentenced him to confinement for one month, which, however, in consideration of the length of time he had been awaiting trial, the Secretary of the Navy remitted (G. C. M. O. 53, Navy Department, Jan. 17, 1881). Before Brown was brought to trial on the above count the Secretary of the Navy asked the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether said offence may be taken cognizance of by a General Court-martial, under Article 22, section 1624, of the Revised Statutes, as manslaughter, in violation of that article. The civil authorities of Connecticut, where the offence was committed, having intimated that "it is considered best that Brown should be dealt with by the authorities of the United States," Attorney-General Devens, under date of Nov. 15, 1880, rendered an elaborate opinion in the case, the gist of which is as follows: "This article cannot be interpreted as intending to give to a Court-martial general criminal jurisdiction, but only jurisdiction over those offences not specified by name, which are injurious to the order and discipline of the Navy; and this jurisdiction is given for the purpose of preserving that order and discipline. Even, therefore, if the authorities of Connecticut had seen fit to try this man for manslaughter, which they might probably have done, it would not have ousted the Court-martial of jurisdiction over the same offence, so far as it affected the order and discipline of the ship. The offence in the one case, punished by the civil authorities, would be the offence against the public peace; in the other, it would be the offence against the order and discipline of the Navy. It requires no argument to show that an assault of a character so serious as to result in the death of the person assaulted, who was also in the naval service, is an offence against the order and discipline of the Navy, especially when among the enumerated cases is found the offence of 'assault and battery.' I am, therefore, of opinion that the Court-martial may properly take cognizance of this offence under the article in question, and that it may inflict such punishment as is proper for an offence so prejudicial to the order and discipline of a ship of war." The opinion is published in G. O. 259, Navy Department, dated Jan. 25, 1881.

COMMANDANT WILHELM VON LINSINGEN, C. M. G., a soldier of forty years' standing, was killed at the Cape recently in action with the Tembus. One of the Cape papers describes his death as having occurred while endeavoring to save a young trooper of Landrey's Horse, who, having been dismounted, was closely pursued by the enemy. Commandant von Linsingen took the lad up behind him, when both were unhorsed and immediately surrounded by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. His son, perceiving his father's danger, went to his aid and was killed by his side.

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BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THERE is much interesting matter in the Senate Exe-
cutive Document No. 20, which republishes a letter
from the Secretary of War, in response to the Senate
resolution of June 15, 1880, directing the Secretaries of
State, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, Postmas-
ter-General, and Attorney-General to report what
changes, if any, of the laws regulating the management
of their several departments, or of the divisions and
bureaus thereof, are necessary or would be beneficial in
promoting the efficiency or economy of their adminis-
tration or management. As the document is one of
eighty closely printed pages, in small type, it is not pos-
sible to do more than refer to its contents here. It con-
tains letters from the Chief of Ordnance, the Paymaster-
General, the Chief of Engineers, the Quartermaster-
General, and others, making various suggestions on the
subject of the resolution. It contains the instructions
for keeping the records and transacting the clerical
business of the War Department, which, in their min-
uteness, recall the story told by General Sherman
of General Twiggs. When a young officer Twiggs
received Roger Jones's elaborate instructions for
folding and briefing official communications. In
due time there came from Twiggs an appli-
cation for a leave of absence, folded and briefed in
accordance with instructions. When the document was
opened, the date, address, and signature appeared, with
only this added, "For contents see brief on outside."

Gen. Drum furnishes to the compilation a letter in
which he invites attention to the discrimination which
exists against his office in the matter of clerks. By the
reorganization act of June 30, 1874, the clerical force of
the Adjutant-General's Office was changed from a total
of 420 (116 civilian and 304 general service) to 249
civilian clerks, with authority to retain for one year such
additional force as might be actually necessary. This
number was further reduced, by the act of March 3,
1875, to 67 general service clerks, which number, in-
creased 11 by the Secretary of War, under the law of
March 3, 1877, makes 78 general service clerks at pre-
sent employed in this office. Most of these men, says
Gen. Drum, "are excellent clerks and, although having
seen service in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the
country during the late war, are in no sense soldiers now,

but clerks, and the continuance of the system burdens
the rolls of the Army with men who, except through
the formality of enlistment, have no place thereon."

A statement is made of the organization of
the bureaus of several executive departments, to
show how great is the discrimination, uninten-
tional perhaps, against the Adjutant-General's office
in the clerical organization. "This discrimination,"
continues Gen. Drum, "is the more severe from the
fact, susceptible of proof, that many clerks from this
and other bureaus of the War Department, discouraged
at the small salaries received by them, and the almost
invisible prospect of advancement, owing solely to the
small number of higher clerkships allotted, have re-
signed and their services eagerly accepted in the other
Departments of the Government, and the value of the
training they had received while with us, fully acknow-
ledged in the most practical manner; that is, by rapid
advancement. In this office, over 80 per cent. of the
clerical force received only \$1,200, or less, per annum.
... After full consideration of the entire question, I
earnestly recommend: 1. That the class of clerks known
as 'general service' be abolished, and 2. That the
present clerical force of this office be established by law
on the following basis: One chief clerk, at \$2,350;
seven chiefs of division, at \$2,000; fifteen clerks of
class four, at \$1,800; twenty-five clerks of class three,
at \$1,600; one hundred clerks of class two, at \$1,400;
one hundred and twenty-five clerks of class one, at
\$1,200; and fifty-seven clerks, at \$1,000."

A FORMER OPINION OF WEST POINT.

On Monday last the Senate adopted the following
resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives
concurring,) That there be printed 1,000 copies of the
report of the joint commission appointed under the 8th
section of the act of Congress of June 21, 1860, to ex-
amine into the organization, system of discipline, and
course of instruction of the United States Military
Academy at West Point, submitted Dec. 13, 1860."

The commission referred to consisted of Senators Jef-
ferson Davis and Solomon Foot, Representatives Henry
Winter Davis and John Cochrane, Major Robert Ander-
son, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., and Captain A. A. Humph-
reys, Topographical Engineer, U. S. A. They were in-
structed to investigate the organization, system of dis-
cipline and course of instruction of the U. S. Military
Academy with a view to ascertain what modifications or
changes, if any, are desirable, in order that the Academy
shall best accomplish the objects of its establishment.
Davis was chosen president of the commission and
Lieutenant J. C. Ives, U. S. A., secretary. They were
in session at West Point from July 17, 1860, to Septem-
ber 5, 1860, and adjourned to meet again in Washing-
ton, Nov. 28, 1860. Their report was presented in Con-
gress and ordered to be printed Dec. 18, 1860. In their
report they recommended that authority be given "to
select the Superintendent, and to enlarge the field of
choice so as to embrace all officers of the Army who
have graduated at the academy and have acquired rep-
utation by the pursuit of science, and who have thus
manifested the academic qualities requisite in the Super-
intendent." They also proposed to abolish the discrimi-
nation then existing in favor of the Engineers, which
permitted them to retain the commission, when chosen
professor, which other officers were compelled to resign.
To compensate for the loss of commission it was pro-
posed to provide for retirement with a continuing
salary after twenty-five years of service. The com-
mission further proposed to increase the number of
cadets by authorizing two from each State, in addition
to those authorized for Congressional districts, and by
raising the standard of proficiency prevent a corres-
ponding increase in the number of graduates. In
place of the Board of Annual Visitors they recom-
mended the appointment of a commission, to consist of
one senator and one member of the House, of two offi-
cers of the Army distinguished for scientific and prac-
tical military knowledge, and two civilians eminent for
attainment in mathematical and physical science. "The
authority of this body," they say, "should extend to
the revision of the programme, methods of instruction,
and text books, and it should report upon all that re-
lates to the instruction, training, discipline, and admin-
istration of the Academy."

The commission recommended some changes in the
administration of the discipline of the Academy—
with reference to reporting cadets' demerits; an in-
crease in the intervals between tattoo and reveille to
eight hours; a variation in the clothing of the cadets
for summer and for winter, and an improvement in
their food which "was neither nutritious nor whole-
some, neither sufficient or nicely dressed." They were
"much impressed by the evidence of a want of thorough-
ness in the attainments in the lower sections of the

classes of many who are permitted to graduate. This existed chiefly in those departments of physical science which are taught in the language of the higher mathematics. They objected to raising the standard of admission, however, on the ground that it would greatly limit the field of selection for cadets, and exclude from the Academy many sons of worthy but poor parents, and some brilliant minds would be lost to the public service. They also objected to the selection of candidates by competitive examination as resulting "in the success of the best instructed, wholly irrespective of the capacity of the competing candidates." They proposed to make the first year one of training, and to test a cadet's fitness to remain within that year, and by its results coming to their investigation with a predisposition on the part of a majority in favor of reducing the course from five years, they reached the unanimous conclusion that this change, which has since been made, was not advisable.

Accompanying the report was a programme of a course of instruction proposed by the commission, an historical sketch of the Academy with an account of the condition of military education in Europe, and a record of the proceedings of the commission. This record shows that a series of questions were submitted to the officers of the Academy and a letter, covering the same general inquiries, addressed to the following: Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Brevet Brig.-Gens. J. G. Totten, A. S. Johnston, Col. and Brevet Col. S. Thayer, J. K. F. Mansfield, C. A. Waite, Robt. E. Lee, Benj. Huger, Justin Dimick, Harvey Brown, S. Cooper, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. Buchanan and W. H. Emory, Maj. T. H. Holmes, J. G. Barnard, Alfred Mordecai and John F. Lee, Capt. G. W. Cullum, W. Maynadier, A. E. Shiras, M. C. Meigs, H. G. Wright, H. F. Clarke and W. B. Franklin, Right Reverends Leonidas Polk and Saml. McCroskey, Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, Colonel Geo. A. McCall, Profs. Alex. D. Bache, C. Crozet, C. A. Davis, Horace Webster and Alfred T. Bledsoe, Hon. Chas. Mason, G. W. Smith, Esq., and G. B. McClellan, Esq. Many officers were also examined orally. J. B. Holabird recommended more tactics; Robert Williams believed in more study after graduation; J. H. Simpson wanted more practical instruction in surveying; A. M. McCook thought that graduates were overworked, an opinion which has since been somewhat modified by his experience as a staff officer at Washington; T. H. Holmes recommended practical instruction in the field. Horace Porter, who objected to so much study of moral science, has found that he had need of all he learned under this head to guide him through the devious ways of politics and Wall street into which he has since wandered.

We cull at random these brief opinions from the nearly three hundred pages of testimony that accompany the report, which, when reprinted, will once more be within the reach of those interested in this investigation into the Military Academy, one of the most thorough yet made.

Yesterday the resolution to reprint the Military Academy report passed the House, and the report will accordingly be printed.

A LAND TITLE DIVISION.

In the *Congressional Record* for January the 9th, we find the following: "The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the creation of a land title division in the War Department, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations." It appears that owing to the manner in which much of our military real estate was originally obtained, and to neglect in its subsequent management, a number of persons have succeeded in establishing a shadow of a claim against the property on which some of our most valuable forts, posts, and reservations are located. These claims are from time to time pushed with zeal, and burden the War Department with much lengthy correspondence. This constantly increasing labor has inspired some one, who saw probably in such an establishment a chance for his own advancement, with the idea of forming a separate division composed of some six or seven officers whose duty it shall be to give a peculiar care to the landed interests of the Government.

This matter has long been a subject of consideration by the Adjutant-General, who has received much valuable assistance from the officers of the Army. The greatest source of difficulty is the scattered and oftentimes imperfect nature of the data, and especially of that relating to some of the older military sites. To remedy this the Adjutant-General has, without additional expense to the Government, made it the duty of such clerks as were fitted for the task, to examine all these cases, correct the papers, etc., supply the links in the chain of title and present in succinct form the leading points in each case. Should any defect of title become apparent, the proper

steps will be taken to have it cured. Should the title to any reservation be found to conflict with pre-existing claims, immediate application will be made to the proper source to have the matter adjusted; where it has been deemed necessary to shut out future illegal demands by perpetuating testimony which might otherwise be lost, the military officers on the spot have been charged with the duty of procuring the requisite information and taking the steps necessary in the premises.

It seems to be the general impression that the establishment of such a division in the War Department would be merely an additional expense unaccompanied by a corresponding benefit.

The Court of Claims, on the 24th of January, rendered judgment in favor of the claim of Mrs. M. Vinton Dahlgren, for the use of patented inventions relating to ordnance, for \$65,000. By the act of Congress submitting the case to this court it was made their duty to determine "the facts if proven, that, while the said John A. Dahlgren was engaged in perfecting the inventions, he was in the service of the United States as an officer in the Navy, and that the expense of making experiments, trials and tests for the purpose of perfecting such inventions was paid by the United States."

The decision has an important bearing, therefore, upon the question under discussion in Congress, as to an officers' right to demand pay of the Government for the use of an invention made while in the Government service.

OFFICERS ambitious of Egyptian service may be pleased to read of this recent incident there: "Last month three native Egyptian colonels in vain offered a petition to the government against the War Minister for giving all the best places in the Egyptian army to Circassians and Turks to the prejudice of Egyptians. On Tuesday the three colonels were arrested and tried by a Court-martial, of which General Stone was president. During the session of the court the regiment of the guard at the Khedive's palace revolted under the eyes of the Khedive and marched to the war office and forcibly released the three colonels. The War Minister escaped by a window and was afterwards dismissed by the Khedive."

GEN. SKOBELEFF's detailed account of the storming of Geok-Tepe shows that the Russian assault was made simultaneously by distinct columns, and that the final breaches were made by the explosion of mines. Several hundred Tekke-Turcomans were burned in one explosion. The hand-to-hand fighting with the Tekkes on the walls lasted more than an hour, after which there was desperate fighting inside the fortress. The day was finally decided by the capture of the hill redoubt of Dengil-Tepe. More than four thousand corpses of Tekkes were found inside the fortress. The trenches were also filled with corpses. Numbers were killed during the pursuit. Four thousand families were found in the fortress and several hundred Persian prisoners.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress for an additional appropriation of \$75,000 for the erection of permanent brick quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., viz.: four sets of officers' and six sets of infantry company quarters. On the 27th of January the Senate passed a bill to authorize the sale to the Kansas Central Railroad of so much of the Leavenworth reservation as lies east of the wagon road to Leavenworth City and south of Corral Creek, and 134 acres of land lying north of the Creek and east of the Government corrals.

UNDER the heading of State Troops we publish this week the annual report of Adjutant-General Townsend, on the condition of the New York National Guard. It will be found to be a bold and suggestive document well worthy of perusal by the militia of all the States, and by all who are interested in the relations of the State troops to the Regular Services. We print the report in full from the official manuscript copy. It is very long since so noticeable a document of the sort has been given to the public.

The following letter has been sent from the Adjutant-General's office to Gen. Hancock, dated Feb. 2d: "SIR: The headquarters of the 2d Artillery having been established at Washington Arsenal, the General of the Army directs that the designation of the garrison in this city as artillery troops, Washington Arsenal, D. C., be discontinued, and that fort be hereafter known and designated as United States Barracks, Washington, D. C."

The new Army Regulations are in the hands of the printer, but it is not likely that they will be ready for issue before the 1st of July next.

THE question as to whether Fort Elliott, Texas, shall go to the Department of Arkansas or remain in the Department of Missouri has arisen in the War Department, and will probably go to the Secretary for decision. The troops belonging to the new Department of Arkansas are Companies C, F, G, H, and M, 4th Cavalry; E, G, and L, 3d Artillery; I and K, 19th Infantry, G and I, 23d Infantry, and eight companies of the 24th Infantry.

On the 2d of February the President sent to Congress the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the case of the wronged Poncas. This commission consisted of George Crook and Nelson A. Miles, brigadier generals in the Army; William Stickney, of the District of Columbia, and Walter Allen, of Massachusetts. The President accompanies their report with a message, in which he recites the circumstances of the injustice and wrong done to the Indians by their forcible removal to the Indian Territory, and substantially adopts the conclusions of the report already given in the JOURNAL.

FOR the benefit of those gentlemen in Congress who have occasion to annually discuss the question of the relation between officers' pay and their expenses, we take from the price list of one of the military goods furnishers the following statement of the price of some of the necessary articles of an officer's complete outfit: Epauettes, \$60 to \$97.50. Shoulder knots, \$13 to \$16.50. Chapeau, \$25 to \$30. Swords, \$15 to \$18. Shoulder straps, \$7 to \$7.50. Full dress belts, \$10 to \$15.

No time has as yet been decided upon for the arguments in the Warren Court, as the record is still in the hands of the printer and the counsel are engaged in collating the despatches which are to form a portion of the record. A good deal of difficulty has been found in verifying the despatches as to the time when sent and when received. Gen. Warren is giving daily his personal attention to the case, and the Recorder, Colonel Langdon, is also busily employed in getting everything in shape to date.

ADMIRAL JOSE MARIA BERANGER, commanding the West India fleet, has ordered the arrest and trial by court-martial of the accountant general and several officials of the Cuban Naval Department, on charges of extensive frauds in contracts. Civilians are also implicated. The Treasury is said to have been defrauded to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

We learn that the Naval Committee of the Senate will consider the nominations of Captains R. L. Law and M. Haxton, U. S. N., on Wednesday next.

We also learn that the confirmation of the Army nominations has been delayed by opposition developed in committee to some of the appointments.

We learn that the Army Register for 1881, with the exception of a little work to be done on the index, is now ready for the printer, so far as the Adjutant-General's Office is concerned; but in consequence of some supposed inaccuracies in dates, the War Department will withhold its issue for the present.

GEN. WILLCOX has telegraphed to the War Department asking that mail for the Headquarters Department of Arizona be sent via Lathrop, Cal. Mail sent through New Mexico is delayed three weeks.

WASHINGTON Arsenal, D. C., is hereafter to be known as "The United States Barracks," Washington, D. C., which seems a fitting appellation now that a permanent garrison of the line has been established there.

ADVICES from Samoa state that King Milaetua died on November 8. The country is in a state of anarchy, except the neutral territory governed by the Consuls of the United States, Germany and Great Britain.

THE Idaho Legislature have followed their request for an increase of troops at Camp Howard by another asking for an increase of the garrison at Boise Barracks. It has been referred to the Department Commander.

It is commonly rumored at St. Thomas that the United States has again made proposals to Denmark respecting the latter's West India possessions.

LIEUT. GEORGE ANDREWS, 25th Infantry, arrived in Washington Feb. 3, direct from Fort Randall, D. T. He reports the thermometer at 40 deg. below zero, but the men in the garrison with their buffalo robes and arctics better able to stand the severe cold than our ulster-clad citizens with the thermometer at 10 or 12 deg. above zero.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

BILLS PASSED.

The following resolution has passed the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby is, directed, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to this House any proposals which may have been made to the Navy Department for sale to the United States of torpedoes during the past two years, together with all reports which may have been made by officers of the United States Navy with regard to torpedoes. Also to inform the House what sums of money have been appropriated and expended for experiments with torpedoes under direction of the Navy Department during said period, and that he will communicate any other information on this subject.

On Friday, Feb. 4, the Senate passed the *Jeannette* relief bill after some discussion.

S. 2131, by Mr. McPherson, appropriating \$100,000 "to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to the immediate preparation, equipment, and supply of a vessel of war in the prosecution of a search for the steamer *Jeannette* of the Arctic exploring expedition." This bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, Feb. 2.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the Senate Mr. Voorhes has introduced a bill, S. 2132, providing pensions for the survivors of the battle of Tippecanoe and for the widows of soldiers therein engaged who are dead.

The following bills have been introduced in the House

By Mr. Bliss, H. R. 7060, for the relief of George Funk, late private Co. M, 1st regiment Artillery, U. S. A., by removing the charge of desertion against him. Referred to the Military Committee.

By Mr. Morse, H. R. 7051, granting an increase of pension to \$50 a month to Mary E. Ryan, widow of George Parker Ryan, deceased, late commander of the U. S. ship *Huron*. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. Young, of Ohio, a bill, H. R. 7064, to give 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Artillery, \$750 for personal effects lost by the foundering of the steamer *California*, in which he was proceeding to Sitka with his battery, June 17, 1872.

By Mr. Myers, H. R. 7094, granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline E. French, mother of Lieut. Hayden T. French, late of the U. S. Navy, deceased.

H. R. 7054, by Mr. Blake, directing "the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$150,000 to the officers, seamen, and marines composing the Farragut fleet, as 'bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels,' below or at New Orleans, in April, 1862, under the award of May 1st, 1873, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in May, 1875."

H. R. 7050, by Mr. Morse, providing "That Captain William D. Whiting, U. S. N., having been promoted for faithful and efficient war service, and having served in the Navy faithfully for 39 years and upwards, shall, when ordered for examination preparatory to promotion to the next higher grade, in the event of being found physically incapacitated, such incapacity having been contracted on duty, or being incident thereto, be promoted to the next higher grade on the active-list, notwithstanding said physical incapacity, and shall then be placed upon the retired list of the Navy."

H. R. 7074, by Mr. Bragg, providing "That in conformity with and to carry into effect the recommendations and conclusions of the board of officers organized in pursuance of a joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution for the relief of Bushrod B. Taylor, and other Naval officers,' approved February 5, 1879, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore Captain Henry Erben to his original relative position on the active-list of the Navy next below Capt. George Brown." Also another bill by Mr. Bragg, H. R. 7075, for the relief of certain officers of the Navy, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in conformity with and to carry into effect the recommendations and conclusions of the board of officers organized in pursuance of a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of Bushrod B. Taylor, and other Naval officers," approved February 5, 1879, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Commodore Timothy A. Hunt to be Rear-Admiral on the retired-list, when a vacancy occurs in said grade in conformity with sections 1460 and 1461 of the Revised Statutes; to restore Captain Henry Erben to his original position on the active-list of the Navy next below Capt. George Brown; to restore Comdr. Henry G. ass to his original rel. position on the active-list of the Navy next below Comdr. Edward M. Sheppard; to promote Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sands to be commander, and restore him to his original relative position on the active-list of the Navy next below Commander Robley D. Evans.

Sec. 2. That any increase in the number of commanders on the active list of the Navy, caused by promotions authorized by this act, shall be in excess of the number now allowed by law in said grade: *Provided, nevertheless*, That no further promotions to fill vacancies in the said grade shall hereafter be made until the same shall be reduced to the number now authorized by law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate Military Committee has reported adversely upon the bill S. 1909, for the relief of certain officers in the Medical Department upon the ground that "the petitioners voluntarily entered into a contract with the Government of the United States to perform certain

duties, and the committee cannot see upon what ground they claim anything more than the fulfillment upon the part of the Government of its part of the contract." They ask that their services as acting assistant and contract surgeons be credited in estimating longevity. In regard to the bill, S. 1694, to repeal section 1131 of the Revised Statutes, and to reduce and fix the rank and number of officers in the Inspector-General's Department of the Army, they say: "Your committee see no reason for changing the rank of officers in the Inspector-General's Department except in this: That all officers of that department should have the rank of colonel, in order that they might have sufficient authority to make themselves efficient as inspectors. The committee, however, is not prepared at this time to so amend the bill as to give all the officers of that department the rank of colonel, and they therefore report the bill back to the Senate adversely, and recommend its indefinite postponement."

The bill, which was introduced last April, provided for one inspector-general with the rank of colonel and two each with the rank of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major—seven in all. This committee also report adversely and recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill S. 1294, to promote Capt. J. S. Payne. The bill proposes to authorize the President to appoint Capt. J. S. Payne, of the 5th regiment of United States Cavalry, an additional major in the Adjutant-General's Department: *Provided*, That after the occurrence of the first vacancy subsequent to the appointment aforesaid the number of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department shall remain as now fixed by law. The committee find that the President already possesses the power which this bill proposes to confer upon him, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to pass it. The same committee report adversely upon the petition of W. M. Beebe, Jr., late captain 38th Infantry, to be restored to the Service. The action of the Committee was approved by the Senate and the bill indefinitely postponed accordingly.

The Senate Military Committee have reported adversely upon the bill, S. 1355, to date the retirement of 1st Lieut. W. H. Miller from July 20, 1878, and it has been indefinitely postponed.

On Friday, Feb. 4, the House Committee on Naval Affairs considered the message of the President relative to establishing coaling stations on the Isthmus of Panama, and instructed Mr. Whittaker to request an appropriation of \$200,000 in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for that purpose.

On Feb. 4th the House took up the Naval Appropriation bill as returned with amendments from the Senate. Most of the amendments were rejected, and the bill, therefore, goes to a conference committee.

In the Senate, on the 1st of February, the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Anthony—I am instructed by the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. R. No. 149) for the printing of 20,000 copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, to report it adversely. I call the attention of my economical friend from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell] to these two adverse reports from the Committee on Printing, this and the one made by my friend, the chairman [Mr. Whyte]. The printing proposed by this joint resolution would cost \$120,000. Mr. Withers—I ask that the joint resolution be placed on the Calendar. I do not think that the question of economy ought to govern us in reference to that particular publication. It is almost the only publication that has ever been made by Congress for the benefit of the medical profession, and it is one which is of a very high order of merit, and one which is very much sought after. It is calculated to do a great deal of good, and although we may spend over a hundred thousand dollars for its republication, in my judgment it will be money judiciously expended. The bill was placed upon the Calendar with the adverse report.

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

On February 3 the General Court-martial for the trial of Cadet Whittaker reassembled in the Army Building, New York. The officers composing the court occupied seats at a long table, with Brigadier-General N. A. Miles, president of the court, in the centre. Immediately in front of the court, at separate tables, were Whittaker's counsel—Prof. Greener and ex-Governor Chamberlain, and Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate. A large number of spectators were present, among whom were two colored clergymen, the Rev. T. McStewart, pastor of the Sullivan Street M. E. Church, and Rev. F. J. Grunke, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Washington.

The charge and specifications, given in full in last week's JOURNAL, were read to Cadet Whittaker, who pleaded not guilty. Frederick G. Hodgson, a cadet at West Point, was called as the first witness.

Cadet Hodgson's direct testimony was the same as on the trial last year, fully reported at the time in the JOURNAL. He was the cadet whom Cadet (now 2d Lieut.) Burnett called in when Whittaker was discovered. Such parts of his testimony as need to be particularly alluded to appeared in his cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Governor Chamberlain:

Q. How wide was the hall between your room and Whittaker's? A. About eight or ten feet.

Q. Have you ever measured it? A. No, sir.

Q. How long was Whittaker's room? A. About eleven by fifteen feet.

Q. How were the alcoves made? A. By a partition wall from the middle of one end, extending nearly to the ceiling; the alcove curtains are made of red cloth; not heavy.

Q. What were the duties of Major Piper as officer in charge? A. He had charge of everything pertaining to the cadets; he was on duty twenty-four hours.

Q. Did you see Cadet Burnett before he called you? A. I followed him up.

Q. Did you go into the room before he called you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And called you how soon after? A. About half a minute.

Q. What did he say? A. He said, "Here, Hodgson!"

Q. Did he go to the alcove before you? A. Yes, sir, he looked in, and then told me to wait for Major Piper.

Q. What did you do then? A. I went to the threshold of the door.

Q. Was it from here you noticed the movement of Whittaker's toe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say you saw this movement across the room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much of a movement? A. A quiver or a twitching.

Q. Stopped immediately? A. Yes, sir; I saw no other movement at that time; when Major Piper came in I stood aside to let him pass; he said, "I believe the boy has been murdered. Run for the doctor! cut him down!" I do not know who cut him down.

The witness then described minutely the manner in which Whittaker's feet were tied together and tied to the bed, and his hands, so far as he knew.

Q. When Surgeon Alexander came what did he do? A. He called Mr. Whittaker twice and shook him and pulled his eye open; the eye was turned up and was quite red—bloodshot; it was at this time I noticed the trembling of the other eye; the blood on the pillow I judged to be considerable from the extent of the marks; there was blood also on the wall, which looked as though a hand had been wiped across the wall; there were no marks of the fingers; the blood on the pillow was fresh; I noticed no cut on Whittaker's ears or on his left hand.

Q. How long were you in the room when you were called by Cadet Burnett? A. About twenty minutes.

Q. And during that time you saw no evidence of life or consciousness except the movement of the toe before the doctor came? A. No, sir.

Q. What did the bunches of hair look like—like a single clipping of the scissors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many were there of them? A. Seven or eight, as near as I could judge.

In response to written questions by members of the court the witness said that Cadet Ostheim was in the room when he noticed the movement of the toe. He thought Whittaker was dead when he first saw him, but did nothing to help him, because he thought it proper that the officer in charge should see him first in the condition in which he was found.

General Miles—What was your impression of this affair at first? A. I did not know what to think; I supposed some one had come and done it; afterward I thought he had had assistance or had done it himself; what changed my mind I do not know; I do not know to what extent I was influenced by the talk I heard.

Col. Brannan—What part of the country are you from? A. From Georgia.

Gen. Miles—Had you any certainty as to when the officer in charge would come when Cadet Burnett went for him? A. I expected him immediately.

Col. Brannan—He was at reveille, was he not? and you knew he was very near? A. Yes, sir.

At this point the court adjourned to Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, on his arrival a few days ago at New Orleans, was met by a subpoena to appear as a witness, and testified Friday, February 4, in response to the summons. Some very interesting expert evidence on the subject of handwriting is expected to be elicited before the Court, and it is understood a number of prominent lawyers of New York have signified their intention of being present for the purpose of personal information.

Judge Advocate Gardner has addressed the following letter to Mr. William Dowd:

January 31, 1881.

Wm. Dowd, President National Bank of North America:

MY DEAR SIR: Cadet J. C. Whittaker, United States Military Academy, whose case attracted so much attention last year, is about to be tried by General Court-martial on charges growing out of the alleged occurrence and out of the Court of Inquiry proceedings. The evidence to be adduced will be largely circumstantial, and much of it expert evidence as to hand-writing. In trying the case as the representative of the Government I wish to see all the evidence adduced so fully and considerably that, whatever may be the finding of the highly respectable court before which the case will be tried, the reviewing authority and the public at large will feel that exact, impartial justice has been administered. It is particularly desirable that the experts to be summoned should be those in whom every confidence is placed. I shall call the gentlemen who previously testified before the Court of Inquiry as to hand-writing, but I desire to add to their opinions the opinions of two or three other experts of equal ability and consideration.

The object of this communication, therefore, is to request as a favor that you will designate two or three experts in whose judgment you have confidence, and, should you not know any, that you will refer this note to some of your associate bank presidents for such recommendation.

Whatever may be the conclusions reached by the experts you may name, I should feel it my duty to call them and place their evidence on record. I am, my dear sir, etc.,

ASA BIRD GARDNER, J.-A.

A St. Louis telegram of Feb. 3 says that a large number of soldiers at Fort Concho, comrades of Watkins, Co. E, 10th Cav., who was murdered by a man named McCarthy 3 days ago, left the fort night before last and went to San Angelo, where the murder was committed. On arriving they surrounded the hotel of Ernest Mendez and demanded McCarthy, who they supposed was in the house. He was not there, however, and soon afterward a guard arrived from the fort and took the soldiers away. He: the soldiers found McCarthy they would have lynched him.

A vessel has arrived at Plymouth with the figure-head of the lost training ship *Atalanta*.

MACHINE GUNS AT SHOEBOURNNESS.

On Thursday and Friday last week, at the School of Gunnery, Shoebournness, several kinds of machine guns were tried. Col. Hastings, the Commandant, and Brigade-Major Pease were on the battery the whole time, and the firing was conducted by Capt. O'Callahan, assisted by Capt. Gould Adams. The committee, the chairman of which is Vice-Admiral Boys, and the secretary, Capt. Bainbridge, R.A., have to direct their attention to all the possible uses of these instruments, as an additional arm for an infantry regiment, their possible use in a boat, on a ship, or as an addition to the artillery service. Hence the committee included each branch of the service, the other members being Col. Close, R.A., Col. McFarlane, R.A., Capt. Lewis, R.E., Capt. Adams, of the 52d regiment, Capt. McClinnock, R.A., and Commander Rainier.

The conditions with which each competing gun had to comply were that it must fire the 0.45-inch solid case (service) cartridge; that the barrels must be rifled on the Henry principle, or give results in range, accuracy, and penetration equal to those obtained with the Martini-Henry rifle; that it should be sighted up to 2,000 yards, be worked efficiently by three men, and be capable of firing 200 rounds in 30 seconds; that the breech of each barrel should remain securely closed after firing for a sufficient time to ensure safety from premature or delayed firing; that firing should continue for at least 1,000 rounds at a speed satisfactory to the committee; that a scattering motion should be provided; and that the mechanism should be such as to insure safety at the highest speed. Simplicity of mechanism was also regarded as of the highest importance. Only four different makers have entered—the guns being the Gatling, the Gardner, the "Coleman-Gardner," and the Nordenfelt.

On Thursday the Gardner two-barrelled gun was the first piece brought to the front of the battery, and under the direction of Capt. O'Callahan, the first trial, that of ascertaining how many rounds could be fired in half a minute from this small weapon, was commenced. The piece is loaded by the cartridges being laid in a perpendicular column, which stands just above the chamber, and the ammunition, which is held in a line with the weapon by the rim, falls by its own weight into the chamber. On the crank by which the gun is fired being worked round by Mr. Gardner, the shots were delivered one at a time to represent rapid fire firing, and in the whole 195 shots were fired in the half minute allotted. The 10-barrelled long Gatling then came to the front. This gun works with a revolving barrel, or series of barrels, the ammunition being served in long hoppers, in which the cartridges are placed in a row beforehand, and the hopper is handed up by one assistant, while another holds it in its place, removing it when empty to replace it rapidly with another. There was one block of the machinery, but all the 330 rounds were got off in the half minute, the rounds being as of one continued firing. A five-barrelled Gardner was then brought up. This weapon is on the same principle as the two-barrelled, but the perpendicular column holds five slots, and the cartridges to be carried are arranged in boxes corresponding in width to the slots, so that on firing the weapon is fed by the ends of the cartridges being pushed into the slots of the cases withdrawn. As was the case with the other weapons, the inventor was assisted by two other persons. There were some blocks in the machinery, said to be due to faulty cartridges, but nevertheless 286 rounds were fired from right to left, the barrels being placed horizontally. The five-barrelled Nordenfelt was fired by M. Nordenfelt himself, and the work went on without a hitch, the number of rounds being about 300. This gun is a light and handy weapon, and is fed by a filled hopper placed over the chamber. As soon as one hopper is empty it is replaced by another. The Pratt-Whitney also gave good results, the four-barrelled weapon firing 330 rounds in half a minute.

In the afternoon the weapons were tried with a thousand rounds each—each shot to be fired singly—an important feature, as the Nordenfelt can fire in volley or in file. The two-barrelled Gardner got off the thousand rounds in 2 min. 57 sec., the ten-barrelled long Gatling was blocked more than once, but fired the 987 rounds in two minutes less a second, thirteen cartridges being dropped at the block which occurred. The firing with the five-barrelled Gardner resulted in the thousand rounds being worked off in 1 min. 35 sec. The five-barrelled Nordenfelt had a block, caused by a defective cartridge, and the gun was emptied, the cartridge rammed out, and the whole set into working order so rapidly that, including the stoppage 1019 cartridges were fired in 2 min. 42 sec. The ten-barrelled short Gatling fired off the thousand rounds in one minute.

The Pratt-Whitney had no representative present, but it had the good fortune to be worked by two Royal Artillery officers, assisted by a Royal Artillery gunner. It scored the thousand rounds in 1 min. 41 sec. A six-barrelled Gatling was next fired, but the extractor being found not quite perfect the rounds were not completed.

The first part of the resumed trials on Friday brought out the capabilities of the several guns in delivering the fire of three, five, and seven seconds, the time being taken by a stopclock. Each gun was brought to the front and had three separate periods of three seconds, then three of five seconds, and then three of seven seconds, the periods being taken as those which might occur in the field when opportunity would serve of delivering fire. The two-barrelled Gardner, worked by Mr. Gardner himself, assisted by two others, fired in the three separate three seconds 22, 34, and 33; in the five seconds period, 50, 51, and 48; and in the seven seconds period, 61, 68, and 64. The ten-barrelled long Gatling (32-inch barrel and rear crank action), worked by Mr. Accles, made in the three separate three seconds 30, 39, and 50—a jam occurring in the first period; in the five seconds period it made 32 (with a jam), 88 and 90; and in the seven seconds periods it made 110, 110, and 115. The five-barrelled Nordenfelt in the three seconds periods made 50, 50, 50; in the five, 75, 75, and 70; and in the

seven, 100, 97, and 100. The short (24-inch) ten-barrelled Gatling (side action gun) gave in the three seconds periods 54, 41, 54; in the five, 75, 87, and 83; and in the seven, 108, 108, and 43—finishing thus shortly with a jam. The Pratt-Whitney, or Coleman's improved Gardner, had again the advantage of being fired by Captain Gould Adams, and its full powers in working were more likely to be brought out by a scientific artilleryman than would be possible otherwise, and one of the American gentlemen present justly remarked that this gun was the best served of any on the field. In the three seconds periods it fired 54, 60, and 48 rounds; in the five seconds periods, 101, (with a question as to being a fraction over time), 88, and 90; and in the seven seconds periods it fired 100, 117, and 114—a high power of firing for a four-barrelled gun. The six-barrelled Gatling was next fired, and gave in the three seconds periods 30, 44, and 49; in the five seconds periods, 74, 52, and 59; and in the seven seconds periods, 90, 82, and 80.

The trials were then directed to see what one man could do in serving the gun and firing by himself for a minute. Each gun's hopper was loaded before time to commence was given, and as the hopper or columns of the Gardner and Pratt Whitney guns hold a large supply at once they had the advantage gained from the firer not having to leave his crank to load so frequently as the others had to do. The five-barrelled Gardner fired 339, with one misfire in the minute, worked single handed. The ten-barrelled long Gatling, with all the advantage of ten barrels against five, made 359. The Nordenfelt five-barrelled gun, worked by the inventor, made 237 in a minute, but having a stoppage, owing to the accidental overturning of a hopper, he had another essay subsequently in the marshes, when he fired off 348 in the minute single handed, two being misfires, and the two, which would have made 350, being dropped shots. The 350 would have been 355 if another round had been left in; but the gun was empty and the volley was lost. The short ten-barrelled Gatling was brought to the front, but it only scored 193, the extractor breaking when this number had been fired. The Pratt-Whitney, again fired by Captain Gould Adams, scored 338, the work of machine and machinist being perfect in operation. The six-barrelled Gatling, with a jam which necessitated the use of the ramrod, fired 267, the stop being 25 secs. The ten-barrelled short Gatling with the side action had a renewed trial after the breaking of the extractor and scored 390 in 56 secs.

One of the conditions being that each gun must fire at least 200 rounds in half a minute, and the two-barrelled Gardner not having fulfilled this condition in its performances on the previous day, another trial was given it, when Mr. Gardner, who in some senses than one "took his coat off to the work," fired 236 cartridges from the two barrels in the half-minute, or over three rounds a second from each barrel.

The guns were taken down into the marshes to be tried for accuracy—a work which can only be determined after the diagrams are examined in detail, and the committee adjourned for some days.—*Naval and Military Gazette*, Jan. 19.

SHOULD THE HORSE BE SHOD?

APPLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for February republishes from "Fraser's Magazine" an article on "Horses and their Feet" in which Sir Geo. W. Cox points out the folly of the practice so general in this country and England of shoeing horses. A horse, Sir George claims, should live thirty-five or forty years and live actively and usefully during three-fourths of this period. As it is, three-fourths of our horses die or are destroyed under twelve years old, and most of them are laid up from work a dozen times a year. Thus the nation has to buy three horses where it should buy one, and upward of £200,000,000 are spent by England every twenty-one years in the purchase of horses where £68,000,000 ought to suffice. This annual waste of over thirty-two millions of dollars is due to a stupid, not to say criminal, disregard of the physical necessities of the horse. Not only is there this loss but the work done for us by the noblest of animals is done at the cost of frequent interruptions and with an amount of discomfort and pain which often becomes agony.

The chief source of the sufferings of horses is to be found in the foot, and these sufferings are largely due to the practice of shoeing, as Sir George holds, in common with many others. The crust of the horse's foot resembles in its natural state a number of small tubes, bound together by a hardened, glue-like substance, and may be compared to a mitrailleuse gun with its many barrels soldered together. Nailing on shoes reduces the size of each tube, or rather entirely closes those nearest the nails and compresses those that lie half-way between each pair of nails.

Experiment has shown that there is a lateral expansion of the unshod hoof of one-eighth of an inch at the heel and quarters when laid upon the ground. The object of this process of expansion and contraction is to give the animal a firmer hold on the soil, and to enable him, where this is thick, slimy, or sticky, to withdraw the foot easily on contraction. This purpose is necessarily defeated when the whole foot is armed with iron.

Sir George condemns the practice of shoeing in toto. Speaking from experience, he says: "In Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and elsewhere, he found that unshod horses were daily worked over roads of all kinds, carrying heavy packs from the interior down to the coast, the journey thither and back being often extended to several hundreds of miles, and that they accomplish these journeys without ever wearing out their hoofs; and the roads in these countries, where they exist at all, are neither softer nor smoother than those of England or of Ireland. If horses fell lame, it was from causes incidental to the climate, and for these the system of shoeing would supply no remedy. From other diseases, which from strong and often incontestable reasons may be traced to the use of shoes, they were wholly free.

The necessary conclusion was that the system of shoeing could answer no good purpose, while it might be productive of much harm; and in this conclusion he was confirmed by the admissions and protests of the most able and competent veterinary surgeons in this country (England). These have uniformly raised their voices against the heavy weighting of the horse's foot maintained by the traditional practice."

"Facts in America teach the same lesson. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture in 1878, Mr. Bowditch, a practical farmer, declared that 'nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of all the trouble in horses' feet come from shoeing,' that he was in the habit of driving very hard down hill, that he had galloped on ice on a horse whose feet had merely a small bit of iron four inches long curled round the toe, and that this piece of iron is all that is needed even in the case of an animal whose feet have been abused for a series of years. When nothing is left but this fragment of the traditional shoe, and when even this fragment has, as in Massachusetts and elsewhere, been retained for the fore-feet only, it is incredible that men should fail to ask what the use of this relic of the old system may be. Donkeys in Ireland are unshod, and they work on roads at least as rough, hard, slimy, and slippery as those of England."

Of the horses of the ancients which went unshod, Sir George says:

It is unfortunate that Xenophon's treatise on the management of horses has not formed one of the subjects for the upper forms of our public schools; and it would be well if they were made to read with care a book written by one who wrote unfettered by the restraints of any traditional system, and who successfully brought the cavalry, as well as the infantry, of the Cyprian army of Greeks from the plains of Babylon to the shores of the Euxine. There they would see how thoroughly the rules laid down by the leader of the Ten Thousand for the selection and management of horses are in accordance with the highest scientific knowledge of the present day, and how happy an ignorance he displays of the long and dismal catalogue of diseases and miseries which a wrong-headed and ridiculous system has called into existence. No horses could be subjected to a more severe strain in every limb of their body than those which Xenophon led from Cunaxa over the Armenian highlands to the walls of Trebizond; yet we hear nothing of any special difficulties arising from diseases of the foot or leg. It may probably be said with truth that the strain endured by those horses could be borne only by unshod animals. Paul Louis Courier, the French translator of Xenophon's treatise, was so struck by the apparent soundness of his method, that he put it to test by riding unshod horses in the Calabrian campaign of 1807, and he did so with complete success. But that which with him was a voluntary experiment has been for others an involuntary necessity. This was the case with many of our cavalry horses during the Indian Mutiny, and their riders have declared that they were never better mounted in their lives. In the retreat of the French from Moscow, the horses, "Free Lance" remarks, lost all their shoes before they reached the Vistula; yet they found their way to France over hard, rough, and frozen ground. In his invasion of America, Cortes could not carry about with him the anvils, forges, and iron needed for shoeing even the small number of horses which he had with him. But these horses did their work and survived it, and from them comes the fierce mustang of Mexico, which still goes unshod.

FRENCH PORTABLE FIELD TELEPHONE.—A portable telephone equipment, adopted by the French artillery, in the Polygon at Bourges, deserves notice by its simplicity, and, inasmuch as it needs no trained telegraphists, and is very portable, appears calculated to prove useful in many situations, such as in artillery and rifle practice, in siege operations, both in real and mimic war, in the conduct of departmental duties in camps or garrisons of large extent, perhaps, also, in certain cases in survey work, and the like. No telegraph wagon is needed; a led horse or any other vehicle will serve for transport. A single troop horse can carry the whole apparatus, with a quarter of a mile of wire, the total load not exceeding 50 lbs. Two telephonists are required, but these, as before observed, need not be trained telegraphists, and the instrument can be worked by native soldiers as well as by Europeans. A large-sized telephone, together with its diaphragm, are packed in a light wooden box, which is lined with flannel to exclude damp, and the lid fitted with rings, so as to admit of its suspension in any mode required. Where, as on artillery ranges, a gun-limber is the transport preferred, a spare limber, horsed, serves to carry the two telephonists, one of whom has the telephone-box slung across his shoulders to avoid jolting. The limber box holds the wire wheels, and also, if needful, the telescope, measuring instruments, and other requisites of a range. For use, the telephone is hung against the limber box, or, in case of wet, within it, sheltered by the tilted lid, or below it, between the wheels, or a waterproof sheet may be thrown over it, one of which will serve to shroud the telephonist's head, while using the instrument, so as to shut off extraneous noises. A stout picket is also provided, to which the diaphragm is attached at the opposite extremity of the line. When horse or mule back is preferred, a light leather skeleton pack-saddle, which can be slung across an ordinary troop or battery saddle by means of web girths, is provided, and allows the telephone in its box to be slung on one side of the animal, balanced by a wire reel on the other. If a greater length of wire is required, an extra horse carrying two additional reels is provided. With a steady horse the telephone can be used on the saddle, otherwise it must be taken off and strapped to the waist of one of the telephonists while in use, or a tripod stand or post may be provided for it. The picket-posts carried are furnished with rings, to which the horses can be secured in case of need. A pack-saddle and girths of the above description weigh seven kilogs. (15 lbs.) The reels are of wood, about five inches in diameter, and as many in length, with flat projecting ends of thin sheet iron. Each reel, when empty, weighs one kilog (2 2-10 lb.), and will carry 300 metres (328 yards) of light field-telegraph steel-core cable, weighing twelve kilogs, per kilometre (about 24 pounds per half English mile), which can be laid from the back of a horse or vehicle moving at a trot without a check.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

HELMETS FOR THE STAFF ON FIELD DUTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: You propose that the helmet should be worn by the general officers of the Army. May I ask if it would not also be appropriate for staff officers on duty with troops, or in actual command of enlisted men wearing the helmet, to be themselves provided with a hat, which promises to be so much more serviceable than the chapeau? By the Army Regulations of 1863, this matter was left optional with the staff officers, who could wear either the chapeau or the officers' felt hat.

The summer helmet, or the helmet with the spike in wet weather, would undoubtedly be an advantage, to say nothing of the lack of harmony there is, where the soldiers' and officers' head gear differs materially.

JAN. 30, 1881.

X. Y. Z.

A REGIMENTAL PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Our Bands would be greatly improved if instead of one chief musician allowed to each regiment of infantry, artillery and cavalry, there was one professor of music, who could have the rank, pay and allowance of a second lieutenant of cavalry, and be instructor of music.

The professor of music should be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the commanding officers of the regiment to which the professor of music is to be assigned.

While holding the appointment he should be amenable to the rules and articles of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and should wear the uniform of a second lieutenant of the arm of Service to which his regiment belongs.

5TH INFANTRY.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Gen. Schofield's annual report from the U. S. Military Academy is full of interest and sound suggestions. His able administration of his office of superintendent is a justification of the policy which has thrown that position open to officers of the Army, regardless of the special corps in which they may be serving.

So inflexible is the routine which trammels that school that it has been debarred the progress in education enjoyed by other institutions of learning in this country. It is greatly to Gen. Schofield's credit that he has recognized the evils inseparable from the conventional life of these cadets and worked some amelioration of their condition. That he has not done more is no fault of his, but of the narrow nature of the discipline of West Point.

It has long been stated in evidence of the high standard of attainment of the élèves of that Academy that only one-third of them who enter there succeed in graduating. Of late years it is said one-half of the matriculators graduate. This is an improvement, and has been wrought in the right way, viz., by raising the standard of attainment for admission.

But why should fifty out of every hundred cadets be sent away from West Point branded by its verdict of incapacity? For near seventy years this has been going on. Annually scores of young men appointed with all the publicity and éclat which have attended their preferences, have been sent away, in a manner so public and degrading, that very few have ever retrieved it.

This has not been because the standard of attainment at West Point is very high for graduation, but because that for admission is too low. The immaturity of the youths who enter the Academy is the cause of their failure to graduate, and of the comparative deficiencies of those who have graduated.

In this connection the report on education of officers made to the National Guard convention, which met in St. Louis in September, 1879, contains suggestions worthy of consideration. This report advocates the filling up all vacancies in cadetships by the best graduates of the State schools, to be ascertained by a progressive competitive promotion from the lowest to the highest schools in the State.

This would send to West Point each year the élite young men of each State, trained from boyhood in an especial manner for their profession. They would enter the U. S. Academy when about twenty years old, and would remain there for two years pursuing their education in the higher branches and in the accomplishments of the military art before joining their regiments. Not only would the course of studies at West Point be advanced to meet the higher requirements of this class of young gentlemen, but the rigor of its discipline could be relaxed, for they should be subjected to no other restraints than are the young trevets and other 2d lieutenants who are serving with regiments or in artillery and cavalry schools.

While the functions of the National Academy would be vastly advanced its expenses would be greatly diminished by the change suggested. Nor will the change itself involve so much of new establishments as might be supposed. The State schools already exist from the primaries up to the State military academies and universities. All that remains to do is to establish the graduation of education that it shall go on from the lowest to the highest according to merit.

It is believed that the members of Congress who now have the right of nominating cadets will agree to exercise it subject to the requirements of their graduation.

It is a sort of patronage that has been so fraught with annoyances to them that many have sought to escape its responsibility by competitive examinations. These can never prove so satisfactory as the special education contemplated by the report.

The committee also recommend the establishment of camps of instruction in any State, at such times and places as the Governor thereof may indicate, said camps to be made up of battalions or companies of Regular Cavalry or Infantry, about which the volunteer militia forces of the State may be assembled annually for drill and instruction. It also recommends that the Secretary of War shall have authority in his discretion to permit the volunteer artillery troops to report for duty at the Artillery Schools of Fortress Monroe and any others, where they may be instructed in the service of heavy artillery, ordnance, etc.

It is believed these measures will operate as efficiently in this country as in England, where her great volunteer army of near half a million of men has been created by them. They would find useful occupation for our Regular Army, prevent its undue reduction, and identify it with the people and harmonize the volunteer and Regular forces of the country.

We hope to see this subject taken up again in the next convention of the National Guard, which has been called in Philadelphia, March 7, 1881.

GRADUATE.

EXHAUSTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Two things are exhausted, viz.: the edition of "Laidley's Course of Instruction in Rifle Firing" and the ingenuity of the officer who undertakes to make up the required Annual Report.

The lesson is a severe one, but it has taken the conceit out of us who supposed we did know something about mathematics. We have struggled with the problem for months; but, alas, how futile are our efforts to discover the continuity we feel must exist between all the blank forms so kindly furnished to facilitate our efforts, and which are supplemented by handsomely ruled and headed blanks from the Ordnance Department.

We have watched week after week for the arrival of the JOURNAL, in the vain hope that the publication of some Department Consolidated Report would give us the cue, but those reports are only conspicuous for their absence, although October 1st has long since passed.

A communication that incidentally came under my notice sets forth our perplexities so graphically I cannot forbear repeating it: "Of all the books mathematical, scientific or any other kind I have ever studied or read, Laidley's is the most difficult for me to understand. The book was no doubt intended to be within the grasp of men of common intellect and education, but I have yet to meet the first one of any grade who seems to know or understand much about it. I am able to make far better progress with the study of the 'Method of Least Squares,' a subject dealing entirely with the higher mathematics. Either a new and more simple book on Target Firing will have to be furnished us or sufficient brains to understand the old one before matters will run smoothly."

39TH INFANTRY.

ORNAMENTS ON THE HELMET.

NICE, FRANCE, Jan. 17th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I LEARN through the JOURNAL of 1st inst., that it is proposed to make, what will be to the troops a most agreeable change in the dress hat. When this is done I would suggest another change. Though not of so much importance, still it will do away with the brass numbers, letters and insignias, now worn, which are so easily broken and lost, especially when troops are in the field, and which require so much labor to keep bright. As a substitute for the brass I would have these ornaments worked with heavy silk on the garment, or on a piece of cloth to be attached. This would insure the ornaments being in their proper place at all times. It would be neater, more trim, and in the end less expensive. When worn or soiled they could be replaced by the company tailor.

I believe such a change would meet the approval of both officers and men of the line.

F. D. B.

FOR THE EYE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: With the hope that these lines may meet the eye they are intended for. I am induced to say a few words in favor of the adoption of "Totten's Strategos" as a study for officers of the Army.

It is well known that the study of "grand tactics" is almost entirely neglected in our Service, simply because we have no powerful neighbor to fear, and our wars are carried on against savage tribes only; in this their work, our officers prove their undoubted pluck, energy, and efficiency constantly; but why should not such men be educated to the highest point of their art? And for this purpose no line of study, no course of reading will prove so beneficial, so satisfactory, as will this game of "Strategos." It teaches strongly the art of leading troops in the field and affords a means of acquiring the most valuable knowledge—knowledge which is of paramount importance to us. We should not be satisfied merely because we are equal to the duties which devolve upon us in our hard frontier life, but should aim at perfecting ourselves in the knowledge of modern warfare, as it is waged by civilized nations today, under the greatly changed tactics necessitated by the introduction of the breech-loading arms. We cannot hope that we will always escape war; circumstances may arise, which would force war upon us (such as the Spanish complication in '73), and, alas! in strength and munitions of war we would be found almost as badly

off as in '61, for experience does not teach us. I would strongly urge that such orders be issued as will make it incumbent upon post commanders to give this game every encouragement in their power, making the play a semi-official matter, at which all officers are invited to attend; and furthermore, that a supply of maps and the necessary utensils be furnished each post of not less than four companies.

Some officers may object to the length of the game by Totten's method. That is easily gotten over by playing the freer game advocated by Verdy du Vernois, but for this play you require a highly trained and experienced officer to act as umpire, since everything rests on his decisions. I am anxious to see the game played wherever it is possible, as I believe it would be of incalculable value to our officers. It has proven so to the Germans, who have played it for twenty-five years.

D.

OUR AMERICAN MARINE.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for February Henry Hall presents an array of facts and figures which should convince the most indifferent Congressman that something should be done, and done speedily, for "the future of American shipping." Only one American interest has failed to derive marked benefit from the phenomenal trade of the past year, and that is our shipping interest. The extent to which the carrying trade that of right belongs to the Yankee skipper, has been taken from him is best shown by the statistics Mr. Hall gives of the number and nationality of vessels engaged in the whole foreign trade of the United States, except to Canada, on the 4th of August, 1880:

SAIL: TRANSOCEANIC.

British.....	1276	Hawaiian.....	6
American.....	884	Costa Rican.....	4
Norwegian.....	882	Bolivian.....	2
Swedish.....	143	Brazilian.....	3
Italian.....	598	Argentine.....	5
German.....	395	Mexican.....	1
Austrian.....	165	Haytian.....	2
Dutch.....	49	Nicaraguan.....	2
Russian.....	64	Honduras.....	1
Danish.....	29	Belgian.....	2
Portuguese.....	26	Greek.....	1
Spanish.....	85		
French.....	57	Total.....	4682

All of large class.

SAIL: TO WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

British.....	208	Dutch.....	2
American.....	444	Portuguese.....	1
Spanish.....	15	French.....	5
Haytian.....	13	Mexican.....	1
Norwegian.....	3	Costa Rican.....	2
Italian.....	1		
Danish.....	3	Total.....	698

STEAM.

British.....	447	Danish.....	5
American.....	46	Dutch.....	6
German.....	35	Brazilian.....	1
Spanish.....	21	Mexican.....	1
Belgian.....	13	Costa Rican.....	1
French.....	9		
Italian.....	5	Total.....	590

The following statement of the export business of the port of New York with principal countries for the year ending June 30, 1880, and this will give some idea of the business thus wrested from us:

Exports of	Sail.	Steam.	Total.
New York to			
England.....	\$26,216,606	\$130,569,396	\$156,786,002
Scotland.....	1,465,514	22,755,438	24,220,952
Germany.....	12,351,890	19,284,415	31,636,305
Netherlands.....	3,052,579	6,731,381	9,783,960
Belgium.....	7,531,932	14,325,142	21,857,074
France.....	22,411,156	16,473,403	38,884,558

Totals..... \$73,029,677 \$210,139,174 \$283,168,851

The amount of freight money involved is shown by the following rough estimate carefully prepared by Mr. Hall, with the aid of suggestions by Dr. E. H. Walker, the old statistician of the New York Produce Exchange:

Articles.	Average rate from American Ports for the Year.	Total Payments of Freight Money.
Wheat, bushel.....	7 pence	\$20,580,000
Corn, bushel.....	7 pence	12,240,000
Other grain, bushel.....	7 pence	480,000
Flour, bbl.....	2½ shillings	3,900,000
Petroleum, bbl.....	4½ shillings	14,710,000
Coal, ton.....	1 dollar	600,000
Cotton, lb.....	¼ cent	18,400,000
Wood, and manufactures of.		6,000,000
Tobacco.....	30 shillings	640,000
Naval stores, bbl.....	80 cents	789,000
Oil cake.....	25 shillings	920,000
Provisions, ton.....	20 shillings	5,270,000
Alcohol and turpentine, bbl.	4 shillings	295,000
Miscellaneous goods, ton.....	20 to 30 shillings	8,500,000
		\$88,304,000

On the import trade, says Mr. Hall, the earnings of the ships cannot have been less than \$45,000,000, which again is a safe estimate. If American ships had been enjoying the place in the trade which they used, having the long voyages and profitable part of the business, they would have earned about \$110,000,000 of this total of freight money. As it is, they earned only \$33,000,000 of it.

One of the evils to which America is exposed is the lack of sufficient shipping to export her products in case of war among European powers.

"But what is worse than all," says Mr. Hall, "in a national point of view, is the weakness entailed by our lack of a flourishing marine. America would certainly be humiliated in any war which should be forced upon

her by a foreign power, as matters now stand. The immense distances of our sea-coast expose us peculiarly to danger from the attacks of a naval power. There are illustrations enough in our own history. England herself was never seriously menaced except from the sea. Our situation is much like hers, only worse, on account of the greater length of coast. With not one ship in the American Navy which can face a European ironclad, and no force to speak of in the harbors, what would be the situation of affairs in case a few European warships, with a fleet of swift merchant steamers or auxiliaries, were despatched to threaten the coasts of the United States? The damage which might be done in one short month is inconceivable. The officers of the American Navy are fully awake to this danger, and their reports to the Government and their private conversation represent it constantly.

"If, now, we turn the eye to the future altogether, we might see the United States, thirty, twenty, or perhaps even fifteen years hence, taking the place among the maritime powers of the world for which nature has fitted her, if only we were sure that an intelligent policy would be promptly adopted by the Government at Washington."

A very interesting debate arose in the U. S. Senate Jan. 27, on this resolution, submitted by Mr. Beck:

Resolved, That all provisions of law which prohibit our citizens from purchasing ships to engage in the foreign carrying trade or which prevent the registration of them as American ships when owned, commanded, and officered by citizens of the United States, ought to be repealed, and that that end Senate bill No. 741, or a bill containing the general provisions thereof, ought to pass.

In the course of his argument for the passage of this resolution, Mr. Beck said: "The American sailor's 'occupation's gone.' All of them worth anything have taken service on the great foreign steamship lines, or on their fine iron sailing ships. The miserable old wooden sailing craft which compose what we have left, are manned with the meanest and cheapest sailors of all nationalities, Chinese, Norwegians, negroes, and mongrels, so that it is not uncommon to find on a ship with ten hands three or four different languages spoken, the men not being able to understand each other." He presented at length the facts and figures showing the present condition of our mercantile marine, and argued that the true remedy was not subsidies but free ships. "Something," said Mr. Beck, "must be done, unless we are prepared to abandon forever the carrying trade of this country and of the world to foreigners, and pay them whatever they demand for doing the work. The American sailor must disappear, and our power even to defend our coasts and seaboard cities be given up, unless we re-establish in some form our mercantile marine."

Senator Blaine, of Maine, replied to Mr. Beck, arguing that his policy looked forward to a permanent dependence of the United States upon England for her ships. "It is a fact," said Mr. Blaine, "that for the past twenty-five years—or make it only for the past twenty years, from the beginning of the war to this hour, the Congress of the United States has not done one solitary thing to uphold the navigation interests of the United States. Decay has been observed going on steadily from year to year. The great march forward of our commercial rival of old has been witnessed and everywhere recognized, and the representatives of the people of the United States have sat in their two houses of legislation as dumb as though they could not speak, and have not offered a single remedy or a single aid, and this has gone on until now. The Senator from Kentucky rises in his seat and proposes to make a proclamation of perpetual future dependence of this country upon England for such commerce as she may enjoy, holding up as models to us Germany, Italy, and the other European countries that are as absolutely dependent upon Great Britain for what commerce they enjoy as the District of Columbia is for its legislation upon the Congress of the United States. During these years, in which Congress has not stepped forward to do one thing for the foreign commerce of this country, for all that vast external transportation whose importance the Senator from Kentucky has not exaggerated but has strongly depicted, the same Congress has passed ninety-two acts in aid of internal transportation by rail; has given 200,000,000 acres of the public lands, worth to-day a thousand million dollars in money, and has added \$70,000,000 in cash, and yet, I repeat, it has extended the aid of scarcely a single dollar to build up our foreign commerce."

In the past forty years Great Britain, our great commercial rival, has paid more than two hundred millions of dollars (\$40,000,000) in subsidies to steamship lines. Nor has she abandoned this system of subsidies, having last year paid \$3,915,000 (£783,000) for postal aid to steamship lines. Last year France paid out even more in this way, or \$4,600,000 (23,000,000 francs.) "And," said Mr. Blaine, "when the well-known line of France, the company known as the Messageries Impériales, competed too sharply in the Mediterranean waters, after the opening of the Suez Canal, with the Peninsular and Oriental Company of England, and was likely to endanger its supremacy by sharp rivalry, Great Britain promptly stepped forward and added £100,000 to the Peninsular and Oriental subsidy. That is the way Great Britain has abandoned the idea of aiding her great commercial interests! Italy, that is hemmed in upon a lake, that does not touch either of the great oceans, is running up largely in steam-navigation; Italy last year paid 8,000,000 francs; and even Austria, that enjoys but a single seaport on the upper end of the Adriatic, pays \$500,000 towards stimulating commercial ventures from Trieste."

"We have nine Navy yards without a navy," continues Mr. Blaine. "If we will put the expense of these Navy yards into the building up of great private ship-yards, it will form subsidy enough, if that hated word shall not offend the delicate ears of my friend from Kentucky; it will afford aid enough, if that be

more to his taste; it will give help enough, in conjunction with the saving on the construction of naval vessels, to float an entire scheme for the revival of American navigation. We not only withhold our hands from any possible aid to the American merchant marine, but we keep up the shadow of a shell of a navy on the most expensive basis that ever a navy was attempted to be organized in the world. Great Britain I believe never had but three Navy-yards. We support nine. Great Britain's navy is really fifteen times as large as ours is nominally. Mr. President, we have the largest ocean frontage of any country on the globe. We front all continents; we border the two great seas and the greatest of gulfs. We are necessarily by our position in need of a navy. * * * * The naval establishment must be the outgrowth of the mercantile marine, just as it always has been, just as it always will be, and where you have no mercantile marine out of which to grow it, you never will have, and no nation ever has had a naval establishment worthy of the name. As recently as the beginning of the late war the maritime States of this Union were able to offer in that great struggle 7,000 competent officers of the various grades of the volunteer navy, and put on the decks of the blockading fleet 70,000 American sailors."

Both Mr. Beck and Mr. Blaine agreed that the downfall of our American mercantile marine was coincident with, rather than the result of, our great war. "There was," said Mr. Blaine, "a complete revolution effected in ocean-going steamers, and that revolution, as I have had occasion once before on the floor of the Senate to call attention to, can best be described by stating this formula: That prior to that date a vessel of 3,000 tons on a voyage of given length had to take 2,200 tons allowance for coal and machinery, and only 800 tons for freight, while now it is precisely reversed, and they can take 800 tons only for coal and machinery and 2,200 tons for freight."

"While," he continued, "the days of wooden ships are by no means over, while they will be a great and needful auxiliary in the commerce of the world, yet it is manifest and is proven that the great highways of international commerce, such as the North Atlantic, the West India seas, the route from San Francisco to Asia, that from San Francisco to Melbourne, and in various and sundry and divers other directions, will be occupied, and occupied almost to the exclusion of sailing-vessels, by the ocean steamers. The United States can take a great part in that race; they can take a great part in it just whenever they make up their mind that the instrumentality by which England conquered is the one which we must use; they can take it whenever they make up their minds that a mercantile marine and a naval establishment must grow and go together hand in hand, and that the Congress of the United States is derelict in its duty if it passes another naval appropriation, bill without accompanying it in some form with some wise and forecasting provision looking also to the upbuilding of the American mercantile marine."

The following day Mr. Blaine offered this as a substitute for Mr. Beck's resolution:

Be it enacted, etc., That the owners of American steamships of 3,000 tons register or upwards, constructed after approved models and equal in accommodations, safety, and speed to the mail-carrying vessels of any nation, shall be entitled to receive for carrying the United States mails on regular lines of such steamships from any port or ports in the United States to any foreign port or ports, mail compensation not exceeding \$30 per nautical mile per annum for the distance one way for twelve round trips per annum; \$45 per mile for twenty-four trips, and \$60 per mile for forty-eight trips per annum; in accordance with contracts to be made for such mail transportation by the Postmaster-General after public advertisement for proposals with the lowest bidders on each line, for terms not exceeding fifteen years, and upon all the conditions for securing rapid and efficient transportation which are usual or established by law in similar cases.

Sec. 2. Only those steamships shall be accepted for such service which have been built in American ship yards, of American materials, and by American mechanics; and they shall be commanded by citizens of the United States; and manned by crews of whom at least three-fourths are American citizen; and before being accepted they shall be duly inspected under the direction of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Navy; and such Secretary may also allow any officer of the Navy leave of absence for not exceeding five years for the purpose of serving on such ships, which absence shall be without pay, but without prejudice to rank or promotion.

Thus we have the two schemes of free ships and subsidies fairly presented for the consideration of Congress. As the advocates of both agree as to the necessity of doing something, and doing that something at once, may we not hope that their contention will result in some practical scheme for reviving our mercantile marine, and with it our American Navy, which is in equal need of immediate attention.

SAID Mr. Beck in a recent speech in Congress: "Senators need not deceive or delude themselves with the assumption that there is to be a continual large surplus of revenue under our present system of taxation. In their zeal to appear patriotic or to pander to the soldier element they have by the arrears-of-pension bill—which I congratulate myself in having opposed—fastened upon the country a heavier and more enduring burden than the national debt, and one which will drain the pockets of the taxpayers longer. Over \$500,000,000 is now the commissioner's estimate of the amount required for arrears alone. It was said \$30,000,000 was the maximum when the law was passed. The annual pension roll has run up from about \$30,000,000 to over \$50,000,000 in a year or so; it will soon reach a sum larger than all the annual expenditures of the Government ever reached prior to 1860. Pensioners never die. Pensions are paid now to over 10,000 people as survivors of the war of 1812, which closed sixty-five years ago, and many plain people believed there were not many more than 10,000 soldiers, all told, engaged in it."

BREAD FOR THE ARMY.

The Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, have prepared descriptions and directions for using the portable field ovens furnished by them, adding to the notes upon the construction of field ovens by 1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Infantry. The field ovens described are what are known as the "Shiras ovens," used during the War of the Rebellion. The body of each of these ovens is made of sheet iron, in two pieces, so curved that, when their upper edges are connected and the lower edges fixed in the ground, they form an arch. The lower edge of each sheet is bent outwards into a flange, so as to secure a firm rest on the ground. Transverse ribs of bar iron are riveted inside to strengthen the iron, and these ribs end in hooks and eyes, by which the sides are securely attached to each other along the ridge of the oven when erected.

The front of the oven is closed by a two-handled iron door, which is kept in place by means of hooks and eyes. When the soil is of clay, or of other favorable quality, the rear end of the oven may be closed by the natural earth; but if it is sandy or loose, a sheet-iron plate will be required to close it. No chimney is necessary. When set up, the whole, excepting the door, is covered with a mass of earth 8 inches in thickness. A larger quantity would be liable, from its weight, to bend the iron when heated, and a smaller quantity would allow too much heat to escape. An excavation 3 or 4 feet in depth should be made a foot or two from the door, for the convenience of the baker. Two hours are required for heating the oven at first starting with wood, but for each heating immediately following one hour will be sufficient.

The oven is then cleaned of ashes, etc., and the dough pans introduced, and all interstices filled with moistened clay or earth, about 45 minutes being required for each baking. To set up the oven no tools except a pick-axe and shovel are required, the sides being merely placed on level ground, attached together, the rear end closed, and the whole covered with earth. It can be erected and prepared for use in 15 minutes, and if kept in constant operation for 24 hours can bake sufficient bread for 1,000 men.

The dough is kneaded in the field by hand, and the operation requires about 45 minutes. Ordinary kneading-troughs for the purpose are made, which may be placed on trestles, or they may be fixed on the ground and trenches excavated near them for the kneaders to stand in.

Lieut. Carpenter in his paper deals with a still simpler form of construction. He recommends an oven dug into a steep bank as a very good and convenient one. A bank from 4 to 6 feet high is the best for the purpose. Two men with a spade and a long-handled shovel can build it, in light soil, in three-quarters of an hour. If such tools are not available, it may be constructed with trowel-bayonet, intrenching tools, or even with knives. The hole should be from five to six feet deep, 2 feet 6 inches in the widest part, and 16 inches high at the crown of the arch. A hole at the back end, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, will furnish draft; a piece of tent stove pipe is useful here.

Such an oven has a capacity of about 40 rations, and will make good bread in about 50 minutes. With proper care, it will last several weeks. Bake-pans may be used in baking, if they can be obtained; if not, the bare floor, after the ashes are removed, may be used to bake on. After the introduction of the dough, the flue and door should be closed, which may be done with logs of wood, pieces of hard-bread boxes plastered with mud, flat stones, a wet grain sack or pieces of canvas. After the oven has been heated, the degree of heat may be regulated by means of the door and flue—opening or closing them as may be necessary.

Descriptions are also given by Lieut. Carpenter of ovens to be built on level ground, which can be completed by two men in three hours, and will last several weeks and prove very satisfactory. This clay oven is peculiarly adapted for use when camping on swampy ground. Under such circumstances it may be constructed upon a platform of stones or logs covered with clay.

In regard to the Dutch ovens, Lieutenant Carpenter says: "Considerable fuel is consumed in baking in Dutch ovens where a company is to be supplied—the capacity of each oven being small and several fires being usually required. Fuel may be economized, however, by building the fire in a trench of sufficient length to receive all the ovens. Care should be taken that the ovens and lids are quite hot before the dough is placed for baking. During the preparations for the baking the ovens and lids should be heated over the fire in the trench. When a good mass of coals has been obtained, the dough should be placed in the heated ovens and the lids put on. The ovens should then be embedded in the coals and the lids covered with coals and hot ashes. If there are not enough coals to cover the lids a small fire may be built over each. Mess-pans may be used in a similar manner for baking bread, but great care will be necessary to prevent burning, owing to the thinness of the metal." Of dough, he says: "Dough may be mixed in mess-pans, on a piece of canvas, on a rubber blanket, or in the flour barrel or flour sack. Dough should be set near the fire, and be allowed to rise well before baking. Very little fire is required at first. If time and fuel are to be considered, biscuits will prove more suitable than large loaves."

This matter of good bread is one that seriously concerns the Army, and officers interested in seeing that their men are well provided for should send to the Subsistence Department for a copy of the pamphlet from which we make these extracts. The whole subject of ovens is now being considered by a board at Fort Leavenworth, and a large amount of data on the subject has been gathered for their use from our own experience and that of foreign governments.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE ARMY RATION.

My attention has been called to a report of the Medical Director of the Department of Texas, called forth by a letter written by Capt. Poole, 23d Infantry, and an endorsement thereon by Col. Stanley, of the same regiment, which are concurrent in the declaration that the ration allowed by law to the soldier is insufficient for the field, and for working parties.

Notwithstanding the time and study which Surgeon Smith has evidently devoted to the solution of this question, he has, to my mind at least, failed to cover the point raised by Capt. Poole's letter.

On page 6 of the report is found the following statement: "In point of fact the only evidence offered has been, 1st, that a certain allowance is authorized by law, and next, that men, especially in the field, are often hungry, and that both in garrison and in the field often buy additional and other food than that they have received as their ration. But one link in the chain of reasoning is wanting. No evidence has been offered that the soldier receives the amount of food allowed him by law as a ration, nor has it been pretended to show what disposition has been made of this allowance. I have deemed it important to try and fill up this hiatus."

On page 30: "Neither habitually or voluntarily does the soldier consume his food in proportion or anything like the proportion constituting his legal ration."

These two statements seem to contain the gist of the report, and to indicate on the part of Surgeon Smith a belief, 1st, that the soldier does not receive the full amount allowed him by law—that if he did, he would not be hungry; and next, that such failure, and consequent hunger, is due to the mal-administration of the ration, rather than to any deficiency in the ration itself.

He fortifies his position by a series of tables, showing that in forty out of seventy-eight companies in the Department of Texas, the money receipts from sales of company savings were larger than the expenditures for other articles of food, and that a large sum of money was spent for other articles than food, and that after such expenditure there remains a large unexpended balance on hand. Surgeon Smith's tables would be much more instructive as to the point in issue, did they show the amount in pounds of rations issued, the amount in

pounds of rations sold, the amount in pounds of food purchased, and the amount in pounds of food consumed by companies in excess of, or less than, the amount allowed by law; also the price per pound at which parts of rations were sold, and the price per pound at which other articles of food were bought. It would also be pertinent to an inquiry of this nature, to compare the market value, pound for pound, of articles bought and sold at the stations of the respective companies, whether all of them cultivated gardens, so that the contrast between the forty companies, whose income was greater than their expenditure, and the thirty-eight, which find themselves in debt, might be explained. It is possible and probable that such a comparison would show that at the stations of the forty companies there were gardens, or that the market value of the ration sold was largely in excess of that of the articles of food bought, pound for pound, and that these conditions did not exist at the stations of the thirty-eight companies, or that these companies were in the field where no savings can be made or benefit derived from gardens.

Without attempting any discussion as to the amount, and kinds of food, necessary to maintain the soldier in full health and vigor, I will say that, as to the question, does the soldier receive the full amount of the ration allowed him by law, or its equivalent in other food, sixteen years' experience as a company commander leads me to an entirely different conclusion from that arrived at by Surgeon Smith, and I believe, 1st, that not only does the soldier, generally, receive and consume the full weight of his ration, but in the majority of cases he consumes a great deal more, that he always will consume more if he can get it, and that if he was compelled for any great length of time to subsist upon his ration alone, complaints of hunger would be loud and frequent.

In support of this opinion, and to show what disposition is made of the ration, I submit the accompanying tables of sales and purchases, of food only, of a company of infantry, for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1876, and the 2d and 3d quarters of 1880. These periods were selected for the reason that in '76 a quarter in garrison was followed by a quarter in the field, in '80 a quarter in the field was followed by a quarter in garrison. The ration is put at 3 lbs.

consumed in addition to the ration of 808lbs., with a balance against the company of \$42.20.

During both of these quarters the company killed and consumed a large amount of fish and game.

The bread ration was not mulcted, hard bread having been issued on the Yellowstone; at White River, flour was issued and baked by the troops.

During the 1st quarter of 1876, vegetables, produce of the company garden, amounting to 6,390lbs., and 5,400lbs. for the 3d quarter of 1880, added in the grand total to the amount consumed.

The explanation of the difference between the money value of the food sold and bought, \$3,040.20 (see report of Surgeon Smith), will be apparent to all officers who have served at frontier posts, where, generally speaking, a pound of bacon will purchase from three to five pounds of beef, and a pound of coffee from twenty to forty pounds of potatoes, or other vegetables, and other parts of the ration sell for much more than the commissary price. It is at such posts as these that companies are able to purchase the luxuries spoken of. It cannot be done where these or other favorable conditions do not exist.

To illustrate. During the service of the company in Montana, covering a period of eight years, the company fund rose from nothing to \$420, and this notwithstanding that during the same time was expended for articles other than food—amount paid for garden seeds not included—\$854.51, and for a period of six months on the Yellowstone, the expenditures were in excess of the receipts by \$115.52. During twenty-eight months' service of the company at a post where sales of the ration can be made at commissary prices only, and despite the fact that for most of the time the company has enjoyed the benefits of a garden, the expenditures have been \$139 in excess of the receipts.

The foregoing figures seem to me to fully sustain the position taken by Colonel Stanley and Captain Poole that the ration allowed by law is not sufficient.

There seems to be no means of satisfactorily modifying the ration except by increasing it. So far as my experience goes all attempts to vary it by the issue of vegetables, etc., have resulted in failure, such issues being generally made in "lieu of," and in such small quantities as to be practically useless; hence when such articles are needed, and the state of the company fund will admit, it has been found preferable to purchase; at least such was the opinion of a majority of company commanders at White River, to whom the option was given by the Commissary Department in the winter of '79 and '80.

Bread, meat, coffee, and sugar are the body and bones of the field ration, which ought to be increased in the three last items. It is true that where a pound of bacon can be bartered for twice or thrice that amount of beef, and coffee for an entire company can be made in one vessel, savings can be made in both these articles, but these conditions do not exist in the field nor at the majority of posts, and the ration should be constituted for field service.

There is nothing to be said in defence of the Post-bake-house system, except that the food of which the soldier is therein mulcted returns to him in the shape of books, papers, music, and other means of instruction and amusement; and I very much doubt if the majority of soldiers do not prefer it in the latter shape, since at posts where they can raise vegetables they do not miss the bread, and generally at posts where they cannot the bread ration can be and is increased by order.

I submit that any petition to Congress upon this subject should set forth:

- 1st. That the law grants the soldier a certain ration.
- 2d. It is not enough.
- 3d. In consequence thereof the soldier is, except under certain adventitious circumstances, "constantly hungry."

GUY AVERALL.*

In Guy Averall we have the story of the experiences of a young Irishman who lands at Castle Garden with a few shillings in his pocket, falls into the hands of sharpers, engages as a man of all work to a New Jersey farmer, becomes captivated with the farmer's daughter, and is, in consequence, summarily dismissed, with nothing in the world except the suit of new clothes upon which he had expended all his earnings in the hope of capturing his Jersey charmer. Guy next falls into the hands of the recruiting sergeant, and his story henceforth becomes a part of the history of the Regular Army. He tells us, in a somewhat rambling but still interesting manner, of his various experiences as a uniformed servant of Uncle Sam, until he finally presents himself in the shoulder straps of an officer who owes his commission, as Beaconsfield's hero Endymion does his advancement, to the good offices of woman. So, if his misfortunes began with Eve, his final prosperity is due to her, and the law of compensation once more asserts itself. The story gives an interesting description of the daily experiences of an enlisted man, and will help our officers to see how they are looked upon from the standpoint of the company barracks.

* Guy Averall. A Patriotic Sketch. As written by a Private Soldier of the U. S. Army. Philadelphia: E. Claxton and Co., 1881.

The royal engineers have tried the effect of gun cotton in bringing down two old chimneys at the Dockyard Extension works, Chatham, England. The first was demolished by placing a necklace of gun cotton inside the chimney, the total charge consisting of about four and a half pounds. The second was destroyed by placing six charges of the explosive in the centre of the base of the chimney, the total charge weighing twenty-eight ounces. The experiment was very successful. At the instant the electric spark ignited the gun cotton the chimneys became wrecks.

3d Quarter, 1880. Fort Snelling, Minn.				2d Quarter, 1880. In the Field.				2d Quarter, 1876. In the Field.				1st Quarter, 1876. Fort Shaw, N. T.				Date and Station.
40				38				41½				47½				Average Strength of Company.
lbs. oz. ¢ cts.				lbs. oz. ¢ cts.				lbs. oz. ¢ cts.				lbs. oz. ¢ cts.				Weight and Cost.
10080 ..				10260 ..				11160 ..				12780 ..				Amount Issued by A. A. C. S.
																Articles Purchased :
370	4	18	11	92	16	56	895	33	46	1084	56	43	Beef.			
.....				.....			.....			100	2	00	Potatoes.	
20		1	83	5		52				169	18	75	Onions.			
62		5	90	40		5	60	82	11	33	25	4	55	Lard.		
.....				.....			.....			128	8	10	25	Apples, dried.
140		8	54	10		61	20	2	00	137	8	6	50	Milk.		
40		4	52	10		80				50	5	00	5	Syrup.		
.....				.....			.....			60	7	05	05	Raisins.
.....				.....			.....			1	1	50	50	Tea.
6		1	62	8		79	15	1	52	10	1	03	03	Sugar.		
3	4	2	40	1	8	26	29	11	40	27	8	5	74	Yeast Powder.		
80			28				.....	8	33	5	11	2	92	Extracts and Spices.	
.....				.....			.....			10		17	17	Salt.
.....				330	7	89	223	16	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour.
.....				.....			.....			71	6	04	.....	Hard Bread.
.....				.....			100	8	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sauer Kraut.
.....				.....			10		18	.....	.....	.....	.....	Corn Meal.
18		1	87	261	10	15	87	3	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tomatoes.
.....				.....			10	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mushrooms.
.....				20	1	40	50	6	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peaches.
.....				.....			4		71	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jelly.
.....				.....			8	1	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jam.
.....				221	5	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Beans.
.....				3		47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coffee.
30		1	60	24		77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Corn.
200		3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vinegar.
6			46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Starch.
975 8 50 58				1015 8 51 42				1605 8 105 57				1808 3 120 89				Total Amount Purchased.
5400				6390 ..				Vegetables—Product of Company Garden.
16455 8				11275 8				12765 8				20978 3				Total Amount Received.
																Articles Sold :
108		8	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498	33	36	Bacon.	
63		1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	42	80	Beans.	
23		2	17	10		78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rice.	
85	12	35	18	13	2	08	.....	.....	.....	223	58	25	Coffee.	
112		7	90	25	2	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sugar.	
.....				135	2	18	.....	.....	.....	255	12	75	Vinegar.	
19		98	22	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Soap.	
19		2	66	2	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Candles.	
429 12 58 78				207 .. 8 51							1511 .. 207 16				Total Amount Sold.
16025 12				11068 8				12765 8				19467 3				Amount Consumed by Company.
10080 ..				10260 ..				11160 ..				12780 ..				Deduct Issues by A. A. C. S.
5945 12				808 8				1605 8				6687 3				Amount Consumed by Company in Excess of Issues by A. A. C. S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE success of the magazine rifle in Prussia has attracted the attention of the Austrian War Office. The Werndl breech-loader is now being introduced into the Austrian army, twenty-eight infantry regiments and all the rifles and cavalry being already armed with this weapon. The adoption of the Werndl system will, however, not have been carried through until the year 1884. The Austrian government is accordingly contemplating the propriety of replacing the Werndl rifle by a repeater. It is probable that the Jäger regiments will be at once armed with repeating rifles on the Kropatschek system.

THE trials which have lately been carried out by the British War Office to test the fitness of Spanish and South American mules for draught purposes have proved so far successful that measures are being taken for substituting mules for horses throughout the service in transport work.

THE Russian naval arrangements in the Black Sea for 1881 are understood to be as follows:—The command will be held by Admiral Arkas, assisted by six staff officers. The practice squadron will comprise the two *Popoffkas*, Vice-Admiral Popoff and Novgood, one corvette, a schooner, and six torpedo cutters, manned by 82 officers and 792 seamen. Sixty midshipmen and 35 engineer students will join the squadron for instruction. On the east coast of the Black Sea will cruise the schooner *Don*, with 8 officers and 53 men on board. At Batoum will be maintained a schooner, with 10 officers and 81 men. The hydrographical operations in the Sea of Azoff will absorb three vessels and a steam cutter, together with 27 officers and 195 men. For surveying purposes in the Black Sea will be assigned three schooners and a cutter, with 30 officers and 153 men. Besides this, there will be a special survey of the northern coast of the Black Sea, employing 12 sloops, 27 officers, and 187 men, and a special survey of the Caucasian coast, employing six steam cutters, 12 sloops, 29 officers, and 192 men. For lighthouse purposes, 19 officers and 140 men will be set aside; and for port purposes, 84 officers and 1,169 men. The Black Sea fleet will also furnish the Ambassador's war-vessel at Constantinople with 9 officers and 79 men, and the Minister-war-schooner at the Piræus with 8 officers and 47 seamen.

HOBART PASHA is at last receiving some reward for his faithful adherence to the Turkish Navy, having chosen to remain in his adopted service even at the cost of surrendering his commission in the British navy. He is now elevated to a position at the Turkish Admiralty that will give him better opportunities for keeping the fleet in a state of efficiency such as he would wish.

THE Russian Admiralty has given instructions for the building of 57 row-boats, to replace those in use at Cronstadt. Some of them will also supersede the steam-cutters employed on harbor service, the Admiralty finding that, owing to the dependence on steam, the seamen have lost a deal of their proficiency in rowing of late years. This defect is to be energetically rectified next season at Cronstadt.

Six formidable vessels are to out of the dockyard hands at Portsmouth, England, and to be ready for commission, if required, by the 31st of March. The first of these ships is the *Inflexible*, a turret-ship, of 11,407 tons, carrying four 80-ton guns, and the largest man-of-war yet constructed; the *Dreadnought*, a turret-ship, of 10,950 tons, carrying four 38-ton guns, and second, therefore, only to the *Inflexible*; the *Devastation*, a turret-ship, of 9,157 tons, and carrying four 35-ton guns; the *Sultan*, a first-class broadside ship, of 9,286 tons, and carrying eight 18-ton and four 12-ton guns; the *Repulse*, a broadside ship, carrying ten 9-ton guns; and the *Volage*, one of the unarmored cruisers, are the other vessels.

A SEMAPHORE service has been organized along the Italian coast, in telegraphic correspondence with Austria, Denmark, Norway, France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal. The Italian semaphore service will also give notice by telegram of the arrival of vessels in port to all persons who desire it, on payment of the telegram when it is delivered. The stations have signal masts to give warning of bad weather, and provide interesting meteorological reports gratis to all vessels applying for information.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* evidently has not a very high opinion of the British military system, as it says with reference to the recent departure of the Inniskilling Dragoons for service at the Cape: "No more unmistakable evidence of the rottenness of our military system could be adduced than the state of the Inniskilling Dragoons when they embarked the other day for the Cape. The regiment was proceeding on active service, and yet it had to sail eight officers under its establishment. Some members of Parliament and public agitators complain that the British army is over-officered. If it is so, how do they explain the fact of having to send a regiment on active service, in the state which the Inniskillings are at the present time?"

VICE ADMIRAL SIR LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK left Bermuda Jan. 7, in the *Northampton*, with the *Fantome* in company, for the West Indies. He was expected to arrive at Jamaica on Feb. 2.

"ONE with Experience," writing relative to the *Atlanta* report, says: "I served in a very similar ship four and a half years. We carried twenty guns, and had open skids all over main deck, amidships, through upper deck, and with frightful weather, lying too off the Horn, under trysails, with topsails blown away, no one dreamed of the ship being unsafe. But then in those days sailors were accustomed to be on the look-out, and ready for any emergency of sails or otherwise; but in these days of steamers we cannot train sailors as they used to be trained to manage pure sailing vessels. The race is gone, and I don't believe it possible to train either men or officers to manage sailing vessels with a steam navy as at present, and I certainly think the training is not required. Small corvettes I consider by far the best school in which to teach them how to use

steam in a gale of wind, and how to manage a steamer at all times under sail, or with steam and sail. Our young officers also require to learn the management of steam launches and of torpedo boats, and not sailing boats. Rowing should, of course, be kept up, and men trained in rough weather to go away in lifeboats."

A MORALIZER on the condition of married officers in the French army says: "Of course there are officers' wives of different sorts. Some 'get on' with their husbands' comrades; some develop into very old soldiers indeed, 'holding their own,' and more than their own, in regiments; and in France a married officer is 'necessarily shut out from much that is gay and pleasant; he cannot take his wife with him to a 'punch' or a convivial supper.' But, as a rule, by the time that an officer's age covers a quarter of a century these deprivations are surely not to be weighed against the more engrossing interests which are interwoven with the pleasures of a married life. The former are well enough in their way during the earlier years of a military career, when the mind is perhaps unsettled and no distinct object of ambition presents itself. But, after a while, many a man feels the necessity of a faithful counsellor, who is not likely to ridicule his castles in the air, but who would rather, if even for her own sake only, prompt his ambition, keep his secrets, and not show signs of weariness at his oft-repeated lucubrations and well-known anecdotes."

THE cable-laying ship *Kangaroo* recently ran from New Zealand to St. Vincent without once stopping the engines. The distance of 9,500 miles, supposing about sixteen miles to be run every hour, represents continuous work for twenty-five days—a fairly sufficient testimonial to the excellence of the machinery.

ITALIAN papers are rejoicing over the fact that the great war vessel, the *Duilio*, has proved by her first voyage that she is capable of facing any sort of weather. She left the Gulf of Spezia on the 21st ultimo, in a strong south gale, that might have made even the commander of a well-proved ship anxious. The sea was so high outside the Gulf that the commander thought it prudent to coast the Isle of Corsica, and on arriving in the Straits of Bonifaccio the wind changed to the northeast, blowing with increased violence. Notwithstanding the strength of the gale, the *Duilio* and her engines behaved excellently and she made thirteen knots an hour. Under ordinary circumstances it is believed she will exceed fifteen knots per hour.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. P. asks "at what hotel in Louisville was General W. Nelson shot by Gen. J. C. Davis?" Ans.—At the Galt House, on the 29th of September, 1862.

E. W. F. asks "how to obtain the discharge from the Army of a minor who enlisted without the consent of his parents." Ans.—Make a full representation of the case, by letter, to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and doubtless its merits will be fully inquired into.

J. D. C. asks: "How can an enlisted man of the Artillery or Infantry get transferred into the Signal Corps? Does it require outside influence to get the transfer?" Ans.—Transfers are occasionally made from the line to the Signal Corps. Apply for such transfer through commanding officer. "Outside influence" is always useful.

DRUMMER, 1st N. Y., asks: 1. Can a company compel an enlisted drummer to pay the regular company dues in comm'n with the other members of the company, when the drummer was enlisted by the company with this understanding that he would not be charged dues, and would not be compelled to attend Co. drills or meetings, but to pay all attention to the drum corps and promote its welfare? 2. If the Co. insists on his paying dues, could the drummer claim he was illegally enlisted and could he demand his discharge? 3. If a drummer should refuse to pay company dues, could the company refuse to pay him for parades? 4. Do you think it proper to ask company dues from a drummer? 5. Have you ever heard of a case where a drummer was compelled to pay company dues? If you have please let me know when and where it happened if possible, and did it prevail for any length of time? 6. Can we claim we are illegally enlisted according to statement in question 1, and if yes, how can we sever our connection with the company? Ans.—1. Legally, yes; but they are generally excused from attendance at company drills and dues to the company. 2. No. If the drummer signed the enlistment paper without reading its provisions, he alone is to blame. 3. No. His dues as a member of the company should be corrected by Court-martial. 4. Regiments and companies make laws for their internal government, and, as we have not received copies of the By-Laws of the regiment and its nine companies, it is impossible for us to decide. 5. Yes, in Co. C, 12th New York, under Capt. Wm. V. Byrne. It prevailed until the Captain had made the drummer understand that he was amenable to military law as an enlisted man of the National Guard. 6. You have the right to bring the question before the civil court, and, before a jury, determine the question of supposed fraud.

J. J. H. asks, "in regard to the semi-annual statements of clothing accounts on muster rolls, whether it is necessary at the end of each six months to set forth on the muster roll the full amount which may have been overdrawn in that six months, without regard to the amount of clothing money which may have been due the soldier on account of clothing on the previous six months; also, whether the semi-annual settlement of clothing accounts is for the six months which it covers, or does it cover period dating from soldier's enlistment." Ans.—The muster rolls of June 30 and Dec. 31 must show the amounts for overdrawn clothing "due the United States," at the date of the muster roll; that is, of course, if there has been clothing overdrawn. In other words, the entire clothing account of each soldier is balanced up every six months, and if there is anything due the U. S., the amount is entered on the muster roll; if there is anything due the soldier, on account of clothing not drawn, it is entered on the company clothing book. Consult War Dept. G. O. 51 of 1872 and 43 of 1880.

M. asks: 1. When will the appointments of cadets at large for 1882 be made? 2. When will the cadets appointed be entitled to enter the academy? 3. Can appointments be made from enlisted men? Ans.—1. Whenever the incoming President sees fit. 2. In June of each year. 3. Yes, if the President sees fit. The cadet must be not less than 17, nor over 22 years of age.

E. R. asks: When will the next vacancy occur at West Point for the 17th Ohio Congressional District, and who represents that district in the academy at the present time? Ans.—No appointment of cadets from Ohio will be made until the 4th of March. In the rearranging of the districts the cadet originally appointed from the 17th District belongs now to some other, but where will not be officially known till after the next administration comes in.

A. T. asks: When will the next vacancy in the U. S. Naval Academy, to be filled from the 14th District, New York State, occur, provided the present appointee does not fail. On what vessel is Mr. Harlow stationed? Where can a copy of the Navy Register for 1881 be obtained? Ans.—Cadet Midshipman Harlow graduates in June, 1881. The vacancy will be filled in September, 1881. Mr. Harlow is attached to the Asiatic Station, but he has been ordered to return home, so as to be here by June. A Navy Register for 1881 will be sent you as soon as it is issued.

JUSTICE.—Answer to "H. B. T." in the JOURNAL of the 29th ult. gives pay of officers of the U. S. R. M., and also, when on duty receive, in addition to their pay, 50 cents per diem in lieu of ration.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE STATUS AND NEEDS OF NEW YORK'S NATIONAL GUARD—ANNUAL REPORT OF GEN. F. TOWNSEND.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, December 31, 1880.

His Excellency Governor ALONZO B. CORNELL, Commander-in-Chief:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the Report of this Department for the year ending the 31st of December, 1880:

Organization.—On the 31st of December, 1879, my predecessor, Major General John B. Woodward, reported the National Guard as comprising twenty thousand two hundred and eighty officers and enlisted men; since which date four new companies of infantry have been organized, viz.: the 34th Separate Company, Captain Charles W. Folger, at Geneva, Ontario County; the 35th Separate Company, Captain Charles E. Renwick, at Oneida, Madison County; the 36th Separate Company, Captain Austin A. Yates, and the 37th Separate Company, Captain Clinton C. Brown, the two latter at Schenectady, Schenectady County. It was deemed at the time desirable to organize one company in Schenectady, inasmuch as there were in that city extensive manufacturing interests employing a large number of operators, and there was already a State armory in the place; but through a misapprehension of the instructions of this Department two companies were found to be ready for preliminary inspection, and it was upon the report of the inspecting officer, detailed from this Department, that both companies comprised superior and desirable material that it was determined to organize both of them.

During the past year, among the weaker and inefficient organizations, the following have been disbanded, namely, the 7th Division, the 2d and 12th Brigades, the 49th and 54th regiments (with the exception of the latter's Co. E, which has been retained in the service as the 8th Separate Company of Infantry), the 15th Battalion and the 2d and 8th Separate Companies of Infantry, the 3d regiment and Troops H, F, and K Cavalry and Batteries H, C, and I of Artillery. The following consolidation has also been effected in the disbandment of the Battalion of Artillery, by the consolidation of Battery I with Battery A, and Troop L Cavalry has been reorganized as an infantry company and assigned to the 65th regiment as Co. E.

The National Guard now comprises six divisions, eleven brigades, twenty-one regiments, five battalions, and thirty-six separate companies of infantry, seven separate troops of cavalry, and ten separate batteries of artillery, making in the aggregate eighteen thousand one hundred and sixteen officers and enlisted men.

Uniforms and Equipments.—This force is now completely equipped by the State and fully uniformed, though the uniforms are of a motley, and for a good part of an antique character, flimsy and unserviceable, adapted to the fancy parades of ceremony rather than the severer duties of the soldier. The belts, cartridge boxes, and knapsacks are also somewhat to be criticised, both as to the heterogeneous character of the combination and in view of those of a more improved and substantial character now being issued to the National Guard of other States.

Arms.—The infantry is armed with the Remington rifle of the calibre of fifty hundredths of an inch. For manifest reasons it is certainly to be regretted that the calibre is not the same as that of the weapon with which the United States infantry is armed, the calibre of the latter being forty-five hundredths of an inch; but the objection is very much lessened in having in the arsenals of the State a reserve of 650,000 cartridges always on hand suitable to the calibre of this piece. By this means the troops have in readiness their peculiar ammunition without relying upon the General Government in the emergency of riots or insurrection, and which, if there were danger of its exhaustion there would be ample time for the manufacture of a fresh supply before it were needed. It was to meet this dilemma that I secured from the last Legislature an appropriation for the procurement of this reserve. In this connection it is but just to the military authorities of the State to remark that they were in no wise to blame for this dissimilarity of calibre. At the time of the purchase of the Remington rifles the United States calibre was fifty hundredths of an inch, and the change to forty-five hundredths was not dreamed of. Perhaps the change may have been one of the extraordinary developments of rifle practice, like that which last year called for the alterations of the present sights of the rifles of the guard to those termed the "Wind Gauge Sights," and for which an appropriation of three thousand dollars was secured from the last Legislature, but to which you opposed your veto—or like that which already seems to loom in the horizon, namely, the reduction of the barrel in length by from four to six inches. But I am fully persuaded, notwithstanding all of this, for at least several years to come the Remington rifle exactly as it is found in the hands of the troops is an admirable weapon, well calculated effectively to respond to all the demands likely to be made upon it.

Encampments and Rifle Practice.—It cannot be doubted, however, that breech loading arms of precision have considerably modified the system of warfare in developing the necessity of thin skirmish lines, and the necessity that every enlisted man should be a good shot; but before carrying this necessity to a refinement it is desirable to husband the military fund to be disbursed, firstly, in disciplining and instructing citizens in those other duties of the soldier which enable them to be so managed in mass, that on the delivery of battle they may be destructive on the skirmish line. In my judgment the primal necessity at this juncture is the annual encampment of every organization of the National Guard for a period of from five to ten days, and the latter the better where every guardsman may be thoroughly instructed progressively in the profession of the soldier, environed by the actualities of the soldier's life. To be able to accomplish this for the guard, there must be at least a great deal less money expended for rifle practice in the future than in the past. Since the year 1874, when the practice came to be general, there have been expended by the State in the matter of rifle practice alone, the following amounts:

In 1874 (including	1876	38,442 70
\$25,000 for 1872 to	1877	48,400 25
purchase Creed-	1878	65,021 34
moor).....	\$55,656 89 1879	47,283 99
1875	34,380 24 1880	23,494 25

Making a total for seven years of \$312,699.66; an average outlay of \$44,668.52.

Now it is not contended that this annual average sum would have been sufficient to annually encamp for even five days, each organization of the whole guard of 20,000 men and pay and ration the same, but it is asserted that the annual sum expended for rifle practice, yearly, for the past three years would be ample for the expenses of a few regiments each year in camp. While it is not desirable by any means to dispense with rifle practice, it is proper and neces-

sary to administer the system relatively to the other needs of the force, and with a view to economy, I would recommend the immediate abrogation of the orders whereby prizes and decorations are furnished at the expense of the State, and for the time, even the cessation of all rifle practice by the guard until the force shall have been reduced to within twelve thousand officers and enlisted men, and the State shall have provided the proper camping sites, with butts thereon, for the drill and discipline of its troops in all that pertains to the duties of the soldier.

There have been but two regiments of the guard to encamp this year, namely, the 13th regiment, Col. David E. Austen, which was encamped for some eight days (from the 2d to the 9th of August) at Rockaway Beach, and the 11th regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant, which was encamped for three days (Aug. 28th to 30th) at New Dorp, S. I. Their reports of the same accompany this, and to which reference is invited.

New Armories.—The new State armories at Newburgh, Kingston, and Watertown, have been completed this year and turned over for occupancy to the troops at those stations. It is gratifying to contemplate the fact that these armories have each been built within their respective appropriations, and while really fine ornamental structures, are substantial and well adapted as models for the purposes intended.

No action has been had by the commissioners for the erection as provided for in the Supply Bill of the last Legislature of the armories in New York and Brooklyn, by reason of the continued failure of the authorities in those cities to furnish sites therefor, or title thereto satisfactory to the Attorney-General. Nor has any action been taken to increase the dimensions of the armory at Oswego, as the appropriation therefor failed to meet with your approval. For information as to the condition of the State armories generally, reference is respectfully made to the admirable report of the Chief of Ordnance, herewith submitted.

Inspection and Muster.—The inspection and muster of the National Guard for the current year has been most thoroughly and satisfactorily made by the Inspector-General, and his assistant, for whose interesting and instructive reports submitted herewith, I bespeak a careful perusal worthy the zeal and ability which characterize them.

Of the whole force of the National Guard as mustered, 14,306 were present and 5,067 absent, making a total present and absent of 19,373.

The infantry numbered 12,681 present and 4,355 absent, making a total for the infantry arm of 17,036.

The artillery numbered 702 present and 266 absent, making a total for the artillery arm of 968.

The cavalry numbered 746 present and 393 absent, making a total for the cavalry arm of 1,144.

Division, and brigade commanders and their staffs numbered 177 present and 48 absent, making a total of 225.

The last inspection and muster took place on the 20th of October, since which time several changes by disbandment have occurred.

War Claims.—During the current year Col. J. B. Stonehouse, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, was as the agent of the State benevolently in his prosecution of the war claims against the General Government. With each year the suspended claims grow less susceptible of proof, and it is not likely that more than \$100,000 of these claims out of \$645,190.44 remaining and allowable to the State on the requisite proof will ever be secured. During the current year Colonel Stonehouse recovered \$21,421.13, and the same has been passed to the credit of the State.

The industry displayed by Col. Stonehouse in the prosecution of these claims, and the large measure of success which has attended his efforts in the past, are exceedingly commendable.

For further information in detail reference is invited to the accompanying report of Col. Stonehouse.

Signal Service.—The importance of this branch of the service to the National Guard cannot well be overestimated. Indeed, a system by which telegraphic communication beyond the reach of the enemy may be kept up by night or by day with a separate and beleaguered force must commend itself to the most indifferently informed on military matters, and my predecessor, Major-Gen. John B. Woodward, is deserving of thanks for the sagacity he evinced in seconding the efforts of Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Molineux, of the 11th Brigade, in inaugurating a signal service in his brigade, and thereby demonstrating its feasibility for the National Guard. Gen. Molineux has been assiduous in effecting this advance during the current year, and the practice of his corps culminated on the 29th day of May in a public display of its utility most happily successful and encouraging. It will be the effort of this department to stimulate at once the organization of a similar corps in the 1st Division.

Department of Muster Rolls.—In this department there have been received during the past year about four thousand applications, in writing, and in person, for information relating to New York Volunteers. These applications may be classified as follows: Applications for certificates of service, for description of soldiers, for description of service, for names and residences of officers and soldiers; for bounties, inquiries as to the fate of soldiers, inquiries as to re-enlistment of soldiers, their capture and release, regarding charges of desertion, causes of discharges, applications for copies of commissions, for dates of issue and acceptance of commissions, crediting of men enlisted to localities, for military history of volunteers, for certificates of medical examination, etc., etc. Nearly all these applications require an extensive examination of volunteer records, and it is to be regretted that the records on file in this office are not complete, that many rolls are not on file, and that often the desired information cannot be furnished. Volunteers who, having lost their discharges, want to make application for bounties, and pensions, or who desire evidence to perfect claims for pensions: the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, the 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury, the Commissioner of Pensions, fathers, mothers, and children of volunteers, soldiers who desire homestead lands, and others apply to this office for evidence, papers, and information. Applications come from all parts of the United States, from Washington Territory to Texas, from Florida to Maine, and generally speaking, the information which this office can furnish is of benefit to the applicants.

Artillery School.—The Artillery School inaugurated by my predecessor, has again assembled during the current year, and by the courtesy of the War Department, at Fort Hamilton, as in the previous instance. This year the school comprised details of eight officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates from the several batteries of the State, under the command of Major James H. Jones, of the 12th regiment, assisted by Major William B. Wetmore, of the 9th regiment, (both graduates of West Point, and late of the U. S. Army). The school remained assembled for eight days, and the course of instruction was similar to that pursued last year.

It affords me much pleasure to ascribe the success of the school to the kind interest manifested therein by the War Department generally, and particularly by Brig.-Gen. R. O. Drum, Adjutant-General of the Army; by Major-General Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic; by Brevet Brig.-Gen. De Bussey; Brevet Major William Sinclair, with his battery and its officers; by Brevet Major Joseph

P. Sanger, U. S. Army, who kindly made an inspection and an able report in detail of the procedure, character, and condition of the school, which is submitted herewith, and to which attention is respectfully invited. To these officers, and to Capt. William S. Staring, of the Ordnance Department; Surg. E. P. Vollum; Capt. A. M. Miller, of the Engineers; Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, 1st Artillery; Lieut. John E. Myers, and C. B. Satterlee, of the 3d Artillery, the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are specially due.

The Bureau of Military Statistics, wherein are deposited the battle flags of the volunteer regiments from this State, and which contains a valuable museum of relics of the late war, histories of volunteer organizations, models, books, papers, portraits, and pictures, continues to be a place of much interest to the public, as is manifested by the large number of persons, from all sections of the country, who annually visit the same, and who average over one thousand per month.

The building now occupied by the bureau is totally unfit for the purpose of the safe keeping of this collection, or for its proper display, and the apartments in the new Capitol, which the commissioners thereof are by law required to provide for the bureau, cannot be any too soon occupied to prevent many articles of value from falling into decay. Particularly is this true of the flags of the various volunteer organizations, all of which bear the marks of battle, while many are so tattered as to render it impossible to handle them. These flags, as well as many other articles in the collection, should be preserved in cases to protect them from dust, and the general wear and tear to which their exposed condition subjects them.

Recommendations on the Reorganization of the National Guard.—In assuming the duties of the office of Adjutant-General, my first efforts were directed towards the procurement of reliable information as to the present character and condition of the National Guard, based upon something more than mere reports of routine which fill the shelves of this office. To this end a system of inspections by the inspecting officers attached to the divisions and brigades, was instituted, which required from them reports covering a greater amount of information in detail than commonly to be found in any ordinary inspection return. From these officers, who for the most part have admirably responded to this duty, and especially from the reports of the rigid inspections of the Inspector-General, and of the Assistant Inspector-General, a thoroughly comprehensive knowledge of each organization of the National Guard has been obtained.

It affords me pleasure to say that in many respects there has been a very marked improvement in the force as compared with its condition during the four years of my previous incumbency of this office which terminated on the 31st of December, 1860.

This happy result was certainly to be expected, in view of the fact, that the militia of that period was almost without any support from the State, the heavy burthens for its maintenance falling almost entirely upon the individuals composing it, to the disgrace of the patriotism of that day. Still comparatively poor as it was, it was concededly the best militia in the Union. It had prepared for it by a board of its officers, the book of general regulations, which, amended here and there, still governs the internal economy and administration of the force, and of which no other State could then boast. Companies dissimilarly uniformed in regiments were required thereby to provide themselves, and did provide themselves with the State uniform therein prescribed; the tactics of the day were sufficiently well distributed, so that the parades for the annual inspection and muster were accompanied by a series of battalion manoeuvres specifically laid down and required in orders from the General Headquarters, and which were in the main creditably well executed. The troops in the usual street parades presented to the non-military eye, then as now, the imposing spectacle of soldiers; indeed, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, this force, poor as it was, had zeal, patriotism, and discipline enough to admit of regiments being ordered, and with alacrity marching to the front to hold in check the rebels while the army of volunteers was being organized at depots, and of the regiments which thus went to the front, eight of them served through the entire war.

Now in view of these old facts, and from a close study of the inspection reports referred to above, I submit that the improvement of the National Guard as a body, in all that pertains to the military skill and efficiency reasonably to be expected of a citizen soldiery, has not been as marked as might have been expected. It cannot be gainsaid that there are a number of regiments and separate companies in the National Guard, owing to a succession of superior commanders or to some special circumstance of environment, that would excel similar organizations in any State of the Union, or equal in tactical knowledge any regular troops, but such organizations comprise but a small part of the twenty thousand officers and men constituting the National Guard on the first of January last. Certainly it is to be conceded that the improvement in many organizations is emphatic and satisfactory, and that there are a larger number of excellent ones, than in earlier days; but it cannot be denied that the force as a whole, in view of the heavy drain on the treasury of the State, does not meet the expectations of the people, and, I venture to say, cannot as at present be organized. Since the commencement of the Rebellion, up to and including the year 1860, the State has been lavish in its appropriations for military purposes, amounting for the period to the sum of \$7,811,751, and this, it must be remembered, does not include certain large military expenses defrayed by the counties on which there are any portions of the guard, nor the large expenditures of the time and money of the members of the force itself, which together swells the sum to proportions, it seems to me, to speak mildly, hardly consistent with the results achieved. Indeed it has been apparent to me for some months that a radical change is needed, and as well that public opinion is on the verge of demanding it. Not that the practical mind of the people does not realize now more than ever the necessity of a National Guard, in a country whose population is continually increasing so rapidly from European immigration, which has brought and is bringing with it ideas so foreign to the liberty with which we are made free; nor that it has forgotten the conspiracy and riots of the railroad employees in 1877, and the well merited services of the National Guard of this State therein; nor that it does not realize that there may and probably will be, even in the near future, upheavals better organized and more desperate, bloody and costly; but simply because it does realize all of this, it desires the National Guard to become a practical entity, displaying when under arms what it proposes to be, a body of well instructed and well disciplined soldiers, yielding commensurately the practical results of its costly tutelage, and not as a certain high officer of the Guard recently declared it to be, "simply a social institution, which, if you undertake to govern on strict military principles you will break;" and I would fain believe it realizes more than this, for as it scans the page of history it cannot fail to have remarked that there have hardly been periods of fifty years duration wherein countries, our own included, have not been more or less ravaged by war, and that resting in the belief that there are no philosophic reasons why there

should be an immunity of war in the future, it would have a National Guard organized to meet this contingency as well as that of a more intestinal character. Most assuredly the time has come for the fancy soldier and the politician to step out from the guard, and the guard to settle down to the professional work of the soldier as the vital principle of its existence. And just here the query is pertinent, how then shall the National Guard be organized in this State? What shall be the system by which at an annual expenditure not too costly to the State, a citizen soldiery may be produced which shall be skilled, reliable, and satisfactory. This problem the present Legislature will be called upon to solve, when the Board of Officers, appointed by the last Legislature to codify the military laws, shall have reported to this one the results of its labors.

Though myself a member of this board, I am at the present writing uncertain as to what may be the final action of the board. It is therefore wholly irrespective of its discussions or its probable final action, that any recommendations I may have to offer herein are made.

In view of all the circumstances involved in this problem, I do not hesitate to suggest that the militia within the boundaries of the State of New York be divided into three classes. The troops of the first and second classes to be composed, as far as possible, of the regularly uniformed and enlisted troops of the present National Guard, to be designated the National Guard. The remainder of the enrolled militia to compose the third class, and to be known as the reserve militia. The term of enlistment for troops of the first and second classes to be two and five years respectively, and when such troops shall have served honorably through their respective terms of enlistment, to be honorably discharged and become troops of the third class, with all the privileges and exemptions allowed by law, excepting that they shall be liable to military duty within the limits assigned to such class, provided that enlisted men of the second class may, after an honorable service of one year in such class, be promoted to fill vacancies in the enlisted grade of the first class, when, after two more years of honorable service in such first class they may be honorably discharged into the third class. The troops of the first class to be organized into battalions and batteries only; and in the event of a call upon the State for troops to enter the service of the U. S., the troops of this class are first to respond to such call; if more troops be needed then they should be taken from the second class; but the first class shall be exhausted before a call be made upon the second class; if more troops be needed after exhausting the first and second classes in the State, then the commander-in-chief, if the call for troops be authorized by act of Congress for that purpose, should issue his proclamation calling for regiments of volunteers from the third class, the reserve militia; but if a sufficiency of troops cannot be procured by this means, then he should be authorized by law to issue a proclamation ordering a draft from the third class, in the several battalion districts of the State, and to appoint and commission an enrolling board in each of such districts, and cause the drafting to continue until the requisite number of troops shall have been obtained.

In effecting this change such of the enlisted men of the present National Guard as may not enlist in the first class should be accounted troops of the second class, and serve the remainder of their terms of enlistment in such class. But no person should be permitted to enlist in the first class unless he shall have served one year in the second class, or if a member of the National Guard existing at the time of effecting such change, unless he shall have been continuously a member thereof for one year; but such persons as shall have been honorably discharged therefrom by reason of expiration of term of service, or who shall have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, or honorably mustered out of its service, should be permitted to enlist in such first class. And perhaps further, as a feature of no less importance in the ground work of the National Guard, in view of the money expended upon it by the State, I would recommend and urge that none but able-bodied men, certified as such by the regimental or battalion surgeon, and whose good character is certified to by the recruiting officer, should be allowed to enter the guard. By this means the State is assured, as far as may be, that the recruit will be able to graduate from the guard and as a member of the reserve militia renew his service in the event of war, invasion, or protracted insurrection. Also would the tone of the guard be greatly enhanced in thus securing only men of good character, to the exclusion of worthless and dangerous material. I firmly believe that it will not be long before this system will be adopted as the militia system of the Union. But whether it will be adopted or not by the present Legislature, I would recommend, as part of the system, the reduction of the National Guard down to a force of from ten to not more than twelve thousand officers and men. This number of well disciplined and instructed citizen soldiers, with the facility at present existing for the reinforcement or interchange of troops, is, without doubt, abundantly enough to meet and control all of the exigencies that may by any possibility arise in our midst. But such troops must be soldiers, governed on strict military principles, and not for the most part "men in buckram." To this end I would suggest the immediate disbandment of the weak and inefficient organizations throughout the guard, especially including expensive and useless cavalry troops, thereby bringing the present force down to near about eleven thousand officers and enlisted men, so that when the depletion shall have been achieved the troops left in the guard will be principally in the cities of the State and in a few of the larger villages adjacent or readily accessible thereto. The State should be divided in three division districts. The 1st Division to include the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, with headquarters at New York city.

The 2d Division the counties of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Montgomery, Oneida, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schoenecady, Schoharie, Sullivan, Warren, Westchester, Washington and Ulster, with headquarters at Albany.

The 3d Division, the counties of Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chenango, Chemung, Cortland, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Niagara, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates, with headquarters at Buffalo.

It will be found that in this arrangement of the divisions the population of the State is segregated, perhaps as nearly as may be into three equal parts, and that the respective headquarters are located at the three principal strategic points of the State.

For the present and perhaps some years to come, these divisions should not comprise more than two brigades each, and each brigade not more than two regiments of three battalions each (excepting for the 1st Division, which might have not to exceed four regiments per brigade), and the battalion to comprise four companies as the minimum and eight companies as the maximum, and the companies to be fifty officers and men strong as the minimum and one hundred officers and men strong as the maximum, and of artillery to each division three batteries as the minimum and six bat-

teries as the maximum, the minimum battery comprises one hundred and six officers and enlisted men, and the maximum battery one hundred and twenty officers and enlisted men. By this organization, the elastic principle which should inhere in every permanent military force is placed where it rightly belongs, in the enlisted material; that part of the body which does the brunt of the fighting, and the principle can be readily resorted to whenever the occasion warrants its application.

To illustrate the elasticity of the principle (as example No. 1).

A division, the battalions of which having the minimum number of companies, and the companies of the minimum strength, would comprise: Major-general, 1; brigadier-generals, 2; colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 4; battalion majors, 12; captains, 48; 1st lieutenants, 48; 2d lieutenants, 48; enlisted men, 2,360; total, 4,428. Add for staff and non-commissioned staff, 221; add for artillery three batteries, minimum, 318; making a total for division of 2,962, and for three divisions a total of 8,886.

(As example No. 2).
A division, the battalions of which having the minimum of companies, but the companies of the maximum strength, would comprise: Major-general, 1; brigadier-generals, 2; colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 4; battalion majors, 12; captains, 48; 1st lieutenants, 48; 2d lieutenants, 48; enlisted men, 4,656; total, 4,823. Add for staff and non-commissioned staff, 221; add for artillery three batteries, minimum, 318; making a total for division of 5,362, and for three divisions a total of 16,086.

(As example No. 3).
A division, the battalions of which having the maximum number of companies, but the companies of the minimum strength, would comprise: Major-general, 1; brigadier-generals, 2; colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 4; battalion majors, 12; captains, 96; 1st lieutenants, 96; 2d lieutenants, 96; enlisted men, 4,512; total, 4,823. Add for staff and non-commissioned staff, 221; add for artillery three minimum batteries, 318; making a total of division of 5,362, and for three divisions a total of 16,086.

(As example No. 4).
A division, the battalions of which having the maximum number of companies, and the companies of the maximum strength, would comprise: Major-general, 1; brigadier-generals, 2; colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 4; battalion majors, 12; captains, 96; 1st lieutenants, 96; 2d lieutenants, 96; enlisted men, 9,312; total, 9,623. Add for staff and non-commissioned staff, 221; add for artillery three batteries, maximum, 720; making a total for division of 10,564, and for three divisions a total of 31,692.

(As example No. 5).
A division, whose first brigade had maximum number of companies to battalions, but the companies of the maximum strength, and whose second brigade had minimum number of companies to battalions, and the companies of minimum strength, would comprise: Major-general, 1; brigadier-generals, 2; colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 4; battalion majors, 12; captains, 72; 1st lieutenants, 72; 2d lieutenants, 72; enlisted men, 3,384; total, 3,623. Add for staff and non-commissioned staff, 221; add for artillery three batteries, minimum, 318; making a total for division of 4,162, and for three divisions a total of 12,486.

(As example No. 6).
A division, of whom twelve battalions, three had maximum number of companies of minimum strength, and the remaining battalions having the minimum number of companies and of minimum strength, would comprise: Major-general, 1; brigadier-generals, 2; colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 4; battalion majors, 12; captains, 60; 1st lieutenants, 60; 2d lieutenants, 60; enlisted men, 2,820; total, 3,023. Add for staff and non-commissioned staff, 221; add for artillery three batteries, minimum, 318; making a total for division of 3,562, and for three divisions a total of 10,686.

From the foregoing examples, which sufficiently illustrate some of the permutations of which the system is susceptible, I would suggest for the 1st Division a reorganization under example No. 3, and for the remaining two divisions a reorganization under example No. 1.

This would give a total for the 1st Division of 5,362; 2d Division, 2,962; 3d Division, 2,962; and for the State, 11,286; or the 1st Division might be reorganized under example No. 3, the 2d Division under example No. 6, and the 3d Division under example No. 1. This would give a total for the 1st Division of 5,362; 2d Division, 3,562; 3d Division, 2,962; making a total for the State of 11,886.

I would further recommend that the force thus reduced be provided at once, and kept provided by the State with a service dress and accoutrements adapted to each arm of service of the most improved, practical, and durable nature, which it should be obliged to wear on all parades required by law.

As a still more imperative necessity in the development of this system, I would recommend and urge as a *sine qua non* the purchase by the State of two camping sites, eligibly located in a military and hygienic sense, one somewhere on the banks of the Hudson, and the other near Buffalo, on which shall be prepared the usual butts for target practice and the requisite buildings for storehouses of the camp and garrison equipage when not in use. To one or the other of these camps each organization of the Guard should be ordered annually, there to remain for five or ten days for thorough instruction in the School of the Soldier, Company, and Battalion, in the evolutions of the line, in rifle practice, and generally in the science as well as in the art of war; for the role of the soldier is a profession which needs to be studied as well as practiced.

At these camps the annual inspection and muster of each organization of the Guard should occur, and all of the duties discharged in accordance with an established order exercises for each day.

The State should provide for the transportation of the troops to and from the camps, and pay and ration them while there.

As another feature of ground work, I would recommend that the elective principle as applied to the Guard be abandoned, and promotion by seniority of the officers and non-commissioned officers left in the force after the completion of its reduction substituted therefor. These officers and non-commissioned officers have already been elected, and if worthy of advancement as tested by examination should be promoted to fill vacancies as they occur.

A military body is not a town meeting, either in whole or in part, and the principles governing such assemblies cannot by the very nature of things obtain in military organizations if they are to succeed as such.

A force thus constituted, officered and instructed, it is safe to say, would present, as has been suggested, many inviting features to the yearly increasing class of young men graduating from the high schools and common schools of the State. Here at hand is certainly a class which owes a debt to the State for superior education which the individuals composing it have secured through the State's liberality, and who by the high sentiment of honor cultivated in such schools, should feel themselves bound to sustain and foster the National Guard by becoming to a very considerable extent its slaves, and thus make something of a return for the boon afforded them.

It is believed that if the above suggestions were to be put

in force, that in three years' time the National Guard would become a creditable body of real soldiers, enjoying the pride and respect of the people, and this result would be achieved, at an expenditure per annum considerably less than the average annual expenditure for military purposes during the past twenty years.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I beg to assure you, sir, that it has been my aim during the past year to discharge the duties pertaining to this office in a manner calculated in my judgment to enhance the best interest of the guard—duties which I have found to be of a very responsible and laborious nature—and it affords me peculiar gratification to be able emphatically to testify my high respect and esteem for my fellow workers in the office.

To Col. John S. McEwen, Assistant Adjutant-General, who has so ably and faithfully co-operated in the management and labor of the office, I feel especially grateful. To Col. Frederick Phisterer, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, for his intelligent management of the intricate business connected with the bureau of muster rolls, I owe my warm acknowledgments. Indeed the happy selection of this able and experienced officer has been to me a source of self-gratification.

Col. J. B. Stonehouse, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, whether at his desk in the office or as State Agent at Washington in the prosecution of war claims against the General Government, commands my high appreciation and respect; and considering the large volume of business transacted in the office, and the paucity of clerical aid, I should be doing violence to my feelings did I not now give utterance to the warm commendation which I have so frequently entertained of the intelligent discharge by Mr. E. B. Ten Broeck of his duties of chief clerk of this office, and that of his assistants, Capt. Horatio P. Stacpole, and Hugh B. McLean, and my thanks are also due to Mr. Christian Schurr, the messenger, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties.

FREDK. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Battalion drills were commenced in this regiment on January 23. Companies C, H, and I reporting for duty. The equalization was six companies, twelve files, and at 8.20 the battalion was handsomely turned over to Col. Clark, who was the instructor. The colonel began at the beginning "to open and close ranks," after which a march in column of fours to the right and left was executed, step perfect, alignments and distances accurate. In column of fours break from the right to march to the left, and then "on right into line," the distances were but fair, while the guides were slow to advance onto the new alignment, especially was this fault noted in the 2d and 3d companies in line. The movement was repeated by the left, and then double time in column of fours was taken up, and an "on right into line" executed. The step was regular and distances well preserved, and had the guides been prompt there would have been no fault to find with the movement. The double column of fours was then formed, and a deployment by right and left front into line executed. This manœuvre was marred by the failure of the color company to take up the double time, while the left center company but partially executed the movement. A repetition was perfect. After forming front into line from column of fours, the double column of fours was again formed, and this time deployed by two movements. At the close of this movement, the 2d company in line remained at the "carry," while the 1st and 3d very properly assumed the "support." The left wing was very slow to support arms, but when the movement was completed the colonel directed the 1st and 3d companies to return to the carry, thus leaving the battalion half and half. This point of tactics has already been officially decided. The movement is not by wings, but battalion, and the right wing should have supported arms. Both the col. and commandant of the 2d Co. were in error. An advance battalion front was then executed, the line of battle marching the full length of the drill room and return in splendid shape, amid a hearty round of applause. It was the first time we had ever seen the regiment advance any distance in line of battle, and it most certainly held its reputation for steadiness and precision. The passage of obstacles was good, but the return of the companies broken to the rear was slow and ragged. This was followed by an advance in line in double time, which fairly astonished the spectators. The alignment was absolutely perfect, while the step was accurate. The applause was as spontaneous as well deserved, and the movement shows that with a little practice the command will manœuvre as good in the double as in quick time. A formation of column of fours into line by two movements was marred by the failure of the 1st and 2d companies to support arms after the dress. Right of companies rear into column was excellent, and a march in column double time, with left into line wheel, were splendidly executed. These movements were repeated by the left, but at the "rear into column" the 2d and 5th companies were at fault. The double time and wheelings were again handsomely executed, and at the wheel into line the distances were perfect, not a break being observed. Companies break from the right to march to the left, with a march in column and then on right into line, were first class, the turns being all cleanly executed. These movements were executed to the left equally well. From column of fours, companies left front into line, then a march in column and wheel into line, showed the first loss of distance, and that in the right wing. By the left the movements were repeated correctly. "Change front on first company" was handsomely performed, the half wheels being excellent. A march by the flank of companies, with repeated changes of direction, were all good, but at "companies right front into line," the right companies mistaking the order, executed a left front, and for a time there was some confusion. The movement was repeated in splendid shape. After a march in column of fours, double time, the battalion was wheeled into line and dismissed. The drill from first to last was a most successful one, and though the first of the season, fully maintained the past reputation of the famous 7th, while the accuracy with which the double time movements were executed surprised and delighted the spectators.

Companies B, C, and K were drilled on Wednesday, Feb. 2, and on Monday, Feb. 7, Companies D, E, F, and G will take their turn.

SIXTY-NINTH, NEW YORK.—The preparations for the grand review by Major-General McClellan and the presentation of the beautiful stand of colors, won at the fair of St. Francis Xavier's church, to be held at the armory on the evening of January 31st, were all completed when, on Sunday, the command was started by the publication of the following order, received by Col. Cavanagh on Saturday evening Jan. 29th:

"Paragraph V. of General Orders No. 2, dated 'Headquarters Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., New York, January 17th, 1881,' is hereby revoked. The Armories of the National Guard, or its organizations, are not to be employed for the purposes mentioned in the paragraph."

Colonel James Cavanagh will immediately promulgate this order to his Command. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Maj.-Gen. and Adj. Gen. S. N. Y."

The paragraph in question is:

"V.—Only members of the Regiment in uniform and invited military guests will be admitted free; the Regiment,

for the occasion, having permitted the Rev. Father Dealy to charge an admission fee to help raise funds for establishing a College in his Parish."

The announcement of Gen. Townsend's order created much excitement not only in the 69th regiment, but in New York city and Brooklyn. The following order was then issued by Col. Cavanagh:

"The revocation of Paragraph V., General Orders No. 2, C. S., Headquarters of the Regiment, having altogether upset the arrangements already perfected for the Dress Parade, Review and Presentation of colors on Monday, January 31st inst., said General Orders No. 2, C. S., are hereby countermanded."

To a reporter Gen. Townsend has given this view of his action: "There was no reason for selecting the Sixty-ninth Regiment to be made an example of, nor was there any intention of annoying that organization. There was a simple duty to be performed. My attention had been drawn to the fact that Col. Cavanagh proposed to charge an admission fee to his armory, not for the benefit of the regiment, but for a charitable undertaking entirely without a military character. All that remained for me to do was to revoke so much of the order issued by him as referred to the proposed charge to visitors. The revocation of that order does not interfere with the reception and concert to be given, as part of the celebration of their reception of the colors." The officers of the Sixty-ninth, on the other hand, are understood to hold that it would have been a wiser course to allow the ceremonies to take place and then issue an order hereafter forbidding any affair of such a character from being held in an armory. In the meanwhile the regiment has not been idle and at a joint meeting of the officers and the church committee it has been decided to engage the American Institute Building, 3d avenue and Sixty-third street, in which to have the ceremony of presentation of colors to the regiment. The entertainment is to take place Monday evening, Feb. 7th, and tickets already issued for admission to the armory will be recognized at the Rink.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—GEN. J. M. VARIAN, 3d N. Y. Brigade, has detailed Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, 8th regt.; Capt. H. S. Steele, 7th regt., and Capt. C. F. Beebe, 3d brigade staff, as a Court-martial for the trial of delinquent officers during the year 1880. The court will convene at the State armory, Monday, Feb. 7th.

—THE 8th N. Y., will hold a grand reception at its armory in honor of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d.

—THE court-martial for the trial of delinquent officers in the 1st N. Y. Brigade will consist of Col. S. O. Ryder, 9th regiment; Lieut.-Col. P. Kraeger, 11th regiment; and Maj. H. W. Webb, brigade staff. The court will convene at the armory of the 12th New York February 17, at 8 p. m.

—THE annual receptions of Cos. A and E, 9th New York—E at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on January 24 and A at the armory January 27—were well attended. The members and their guests were well satisfied with the provisions made for their entertainment, while the music under Arbuckle was faultless. The drill and review of Co. A, old "State Guard," were well executed and most heartily enjoyed.

—THE reception given by Co. K, 13th New York, at its armory January 28, was one of the most successful ever given by a company of the 2d Division. J. M. Loretz was a vocal director and furnished the company with a very choice selection, both vocal and instrumental, while Dr. Farley gave several of his very best readings, and received well deserved applause. Dancing followed. During the evening Captain Squires, the commandant of the company, was presented with an elegant set of resolutions, expressive of the appreciation of the men in his work for their improvement, etc.

—THE 12th New York will be instructed in battalion movements at its armory during the month as follows: Cos. G and H, Tuesday, Feb. 8; Cos. B, E, and I, Friday, Feb. 11; Cos. A, F and K, Monday, Feb. 14. All recruits enlisted since Oct. 1, 1880, are directed to report for inspection at the armory on Thursday, Feb. 17.

—CAPT. H. T. BRAGG, Co. A, 13th New York, at the unanimous request of the members of his company and the personal appeal of Col. Austen, has consented to withdraw the resignation of his office.

—THE proceedings, findings, and sentence of the Court-martial for the trial of 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Franz, Co. C, 13th New York, on charges: First. Disobedience of orders. Second. Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. Third. Disrespect to his superior officer and breach of arrest, have been approved by Gen. Jourdan. Of the seven charges the court found defendant guilty on five, and sentenced him to be discharged from the service of the National Guard of the State of New York.

—"Of course it was only a matter of form, old and experienced officers like Lieutenant-Colonel-elect T. V. Tuttle and Major-elect George Conover, of the 47th, going before the Brigade Examining Board. However, they went, said: "How are you?" to the Examiners, and were declared to have passed a very brilliant examination."—*Brooklyn Union-Argus*. Our contemporary is usually very sharp in hunting up the military news in Brooklyn, but in this case it has let prejudice override its judgment. Both the officers mentioned were forced to prove their capabilities before the examining board. We quote but one of the many questions given, as a specimen of the "How are you?" "A brigade of three regiments, marching in column of fours, left in front, the command is given, on second battalion left front into line." After a few minutes thought, Lieut. Col. Tuttle explained the movement correctly. The question is one that would puzzle a majority of officers now in commission, and few of them would answer without serious thought. We are pleased to record that the examining board of the 11th Brigade, are not content with "How are you?" or its etc., as the qualification of officers sent before it.

—THE following are the official changes in the commissioned officers, S. N. Y., during the week ending January 29: Discharged—1st Lieut. S. B. Haakell, 10th regiment; Quartermaster R. A. Riker, 1st Lieut. Chas. M. Williams, 12th regiment; Capt. L. Cook, Jr., 1st Lieut. T. G. Thorne, 18th regiment; Chaplain E. C. Parkinson, Capt. A. L. Boive, 14th regiment; 2d Lieut. G. E. Nearing, 61st regiment; 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Furnell, 74th regiment; 2d Lieut. Thos. A. Elgin, 21st Sep. Co. Commissioned—Lieut. Col. Robt. Olyphant, A. G., 1st Brigade; Capt. H. C. Palmer, Ord. officer, Capt. C. S. Warren, 1st Lieut. E. H. Round, A. D. C., 14th Brigade; 1st Lieut. Wm. Strinning, 11th regiment; 2d Lieut. Sydney Faber, 12th regiment; 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Luscomb, 23d regiment; Capt. J. G. Cunningham, 69th regiment; 2d Lieut. H. Siefke, Thos. P. Perez, 71st regiment. Brevet commissions have been issued to Capt. Wm. Hempstreet, 18th regiment, Lieut.-col.; Capt. Geo. Morgan, Jr., 14th regiment, major.

—THE Creedmoor reception, 23d New York, at the armory, January 28, was, like these heretofore held, a complete success. The ceremonies were commenced with a review by General Barnes, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., the regiment under Col. Partridge being formed in 9 companies, 12 files front. The ceremony was executed in most

creditable shape. A dress parade followed, performed in the regiment's best style, and at the close General Barnes presented the 'Marksman's' badges won by the command at Creedmoor during the past year. He also presented the Oliver medal, for the highest aggregate score in the regimental team matches last fall, to Corpl. George L. Fox, Co. A, and the regimental badge, for the highest score in the regular practice last season, to Corpl. F. A. Hand, Co. D. Dancing followed the military ceremonies.

Co. K, 1st regiment, Connecticut, will hold their third annual concert and rinking party, at their armory, Hartford, on Monday, Feb. 7. Arbuckle, of the 9th New York Band, will be the musical director.

—THE annual military levee of the National Landers, Boston, Mass., will be held at their armory, Bulfinch street, on Wednesday, Feb. 9.

—BRIG. GEN. JOHN W. STURTEVANT, Inspector General, is directed to make the annual armory inspection of the N. H. N. G. as required by chapter 3, section 23, Revised Militia Law.

—COL. RICHARD VORSE, commanding 71st, has received the following communication from Major General Behan, of New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION
LOUISIANA STATE NATIONAL GUARD,
New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1881.

COLONEL: I am directed by Major General W. J. Behan, commanding this division, in behalf of the officers and men of his command, to extend to your regiment an invitation to visit our city and participate in the celebration of the approaching 22d of February and Mardi Gras.

General Behan desires to assure you that not only his command, but the citizens generally of New Orleans, will have sincere pleasure in welcoming you and in striving to render pleasant to you a visit which he feels will be national in its significance as demonstrating that the day of sectionalism in our country is past, and that the extreme South can hospitably and cordially entertain the soldiers of the Empire State and the great metropolis.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. A. WILLIAMS, Colonel A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. TEXAS, Jan. 12, 1881.

The following are announced as the best shots in the Department of Texas, as shown by the company target reports received for the month of November, 1880:

Range.	Name.	Co.	Regt. of score.	Per ct.
Yards.				
800.....	Priv. Joseph Matthews...	I	22d Inf. 45.00	
700.....	Sergt. Henry Holmes...	C	23d Inf. 51.00	
600.....	Corpl. Noah Ray...	I	22d Inf. 62.00	
500.....	Priv. Granville Fletcher...	H	8th Cav. 69.00	
400.....	Sergt. Charles Klein...	G	22d Inf. 83.00	
300.....	Priv. D. Mason...	C	24th Inf. 78.00	
200.....	1st Sgt. Patrick Drennan...	L	8th Cav. 83.00	
100.....	Priv. Peter McHugh...	I	8th Cav. 92.00	

NOTE.—Only two companies 10th Cav., three of 1st Inf., and one of 24th Inf., had practice during the month.

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BIRTH.

ELLIOTT.—At Vallejo, California, Jan. 19, 1881, to the wife of Wm. Power Elliott, Master, U. S. Navy, a son.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—TOWNSEND.—At Cornwall, N. Y., January 13, Lieut. Wm. H. Baldwin, of Fort Meade, D. T., to Julia B. Townsend.

ELDRIDGE—REDFIELD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1881, at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. W. A. Leonard, Past Inspector CHARLES HENRY ELDRIDGE to K. GENEVIEVE REDFIELD, both of Brooklyn.

KIDDER—RHETT.—At Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 25, by the Rev. J. Kershaw, Surgeon B. H. Kidder, U. S. Navy, to Mary W., daughter of the late Hon. Edmund Rhett, of Beaufort. No cards.

SCOTT—DENNY.—On the evening of November 23d, at the U. S. Consulate General, Shanghai, China, by the Rev. W. S. Holt, Mr. B. O. Scott, U. S. Navy, to Miss F. W. Denny. No cards.

DIED.

BACCOM.—At 374 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O., Jan. 23, 1881, CARIE C., the wife of Major G. M. Baccom, U. S. A., Captain 18th Infantry.

HUNT.—At Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 2, Lieut. Col. FRANKLIN P. HUNT, late Deputy Paymaster General.

LAWSON.—At Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., Jan. '80, Captain JOSEPH LAWSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

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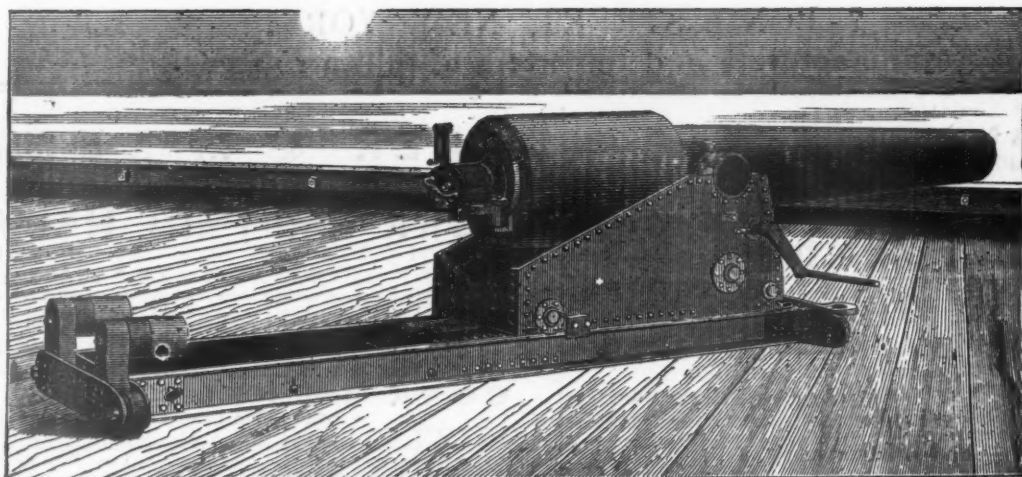
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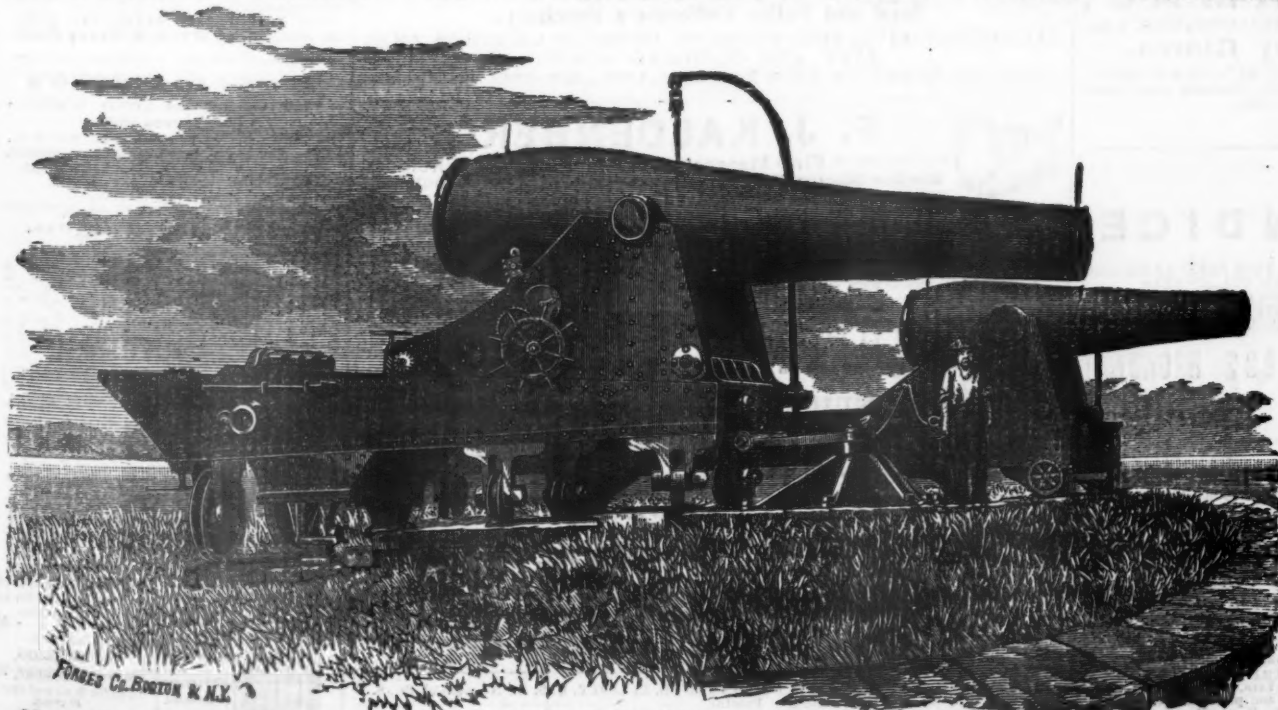
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